

HC 40,47(3) BOGNOR REGIS

Bognor Regis Urban District

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
FOR THE YEAR 1934

BY

H. Michael Ayres

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Camb.),  
D.P.H. (Camb.)



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
BOGNOR REGIS.  
May, 1935.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH  
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration, my Fifth Annual Report upon the health of the Urban District of Bognor Regis, for the year ended 31st December, 1934, prepared in accordance with Circular No. 1417 of the Ministry of Health, dated 25th October, 1934.

I would especially draw your attention to the vital statistics set out in Table I, showing an appreciable fall in the death-rate, which, this year, has been calculated by the Registrar-General's adjusted method.

There has been a slight rise in the birth-rate, and a slight fall is recorded in the infantile mortality rate.

The natural increase in population (that is, the difference between the births and deaths) shows an increase over last year's, when no increase was recorded.

The Registrar-General has estimated that the present population of Bognor Regis is 17,990.

*Sanitary Circumstances of the District:*—This part of the Report includes a very comprehensive statement prepared by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. A. C. Cullen.

*Food:*—Under this heading will be found the Annual Return made by the County Foods and Drugs Inspector, Mr. W. Huggett.

*Water:*—I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer, Mr. A. E. Watkins, for the excellent statement he so kindly prepared for inclusion in the Report.

It is again my privilege to record my thanks to the Members of the Council for their continued interest and support, to Dr. H. C. L. Morris, who has kindly deputised for me during vacations, to the Public Health Staff, to the Matron and Nurses at the Isolation Hospital, to the Members of the local Ambulance Detachment, to the General Practitioners of the District, to the Clerk and other officers of the Council.

I also wish to record my thanks to the General Public, for valuable assistance and co-operation during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**H. MICHAEL AYRES,**

Medical Officer of Health.

## **BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

MEMBERS - 1934.

Captain H. C. Pocock, O.B.E., R.N., J.P. (Chairman).

S. W. Allen, Esq., J.P.

H. N. Booker, Esq.

O. A. Bridges, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., J.P.

J. Caiger, Esq.

Dr. R. E. Clarke

E. J. Cleeves, Esq.

Commander C. E. Hudson, O.B.E.,

R.D., R.N.R. (Retd.)

Captain H. W. E. Thomas (Vice-Chairman).

T. W. Marshall, Esq.

H. Mayo, Esq.

A. J. Moore, Esq.

H. W. Seymour, Esq.

R. Valentine, Esq.

R. S. Wallis, Esq.

### **Public Health Committee :**

Captain H. W. E. Thomas (Chairman)

H. N. Booker, Esq.

J. Caiger, Esq.

R. S. Wallis, Esq.

### **Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**

The Public Health Staff consists of a part time Medical Officer of Health, a part time Veterinary Surgeon, a whole time Senior Sanitary Inspector, a whole time Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and two full time Clerks.

Contributions are made by the Ministry of Health under the Public Health Acts to the salaries of those indicated.\*

#### **Officers :**

##### **\*H. MICHAEL AYRES,**

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.), Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Camb. Univ.), Diploma in Public Health (Camb. Univ.).  
Medical Officer of Health.

##### **R. WATTS,**

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.  
Veterinary Surgeon.

##### **\*F. A. C. CULLEN,**

(Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, and as Inspector of Meat and other Foods, Board of Education Certificate in Advanced Building Construction.)  
Sanitary Inspector.

##### **\*H. K. BRIDGMAN,**

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, and as Inspector of Meat and other Foods. 1st Class Certificate Union of Education in Building Construction. Royal Sanitary Institute Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works.)  
Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

##### **R. S. B. KNOWLES**

General Clerk.

##### **Miss M. S. SHARP**

Typist.

#### **Other Appointments and Duties :**

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council.

(Part time).

Inspector under Petroleum Act,  
Inspector under Rats and Mice  
Destruction Act.  
Meteorological Observer.

For Isolation Hospital Staff, see special notes on page 33.



**TABLE**  
**GENERAL AND**  
**1910 —**

Year.	Popu- lation.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		POPULATION Natural Increase.		Infantile Mortality.		Cancer Deaths.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Total.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1910	8,100	130	16.0	82	10.1	48	8100	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	105	12.8	48	8148	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	110	13.0	23	8171	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	112	13.0	39	8210	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	122	13.8	43	8253	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	104	13.5	28	8281	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	92	12.0	29	8310	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	105	13.0	10	8320	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	121	14.5	2	8322	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	107	11.5	15	8337	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	111	12.7	61	8398	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	112	9.7	19	8417	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	110	9.5	8	8425	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	101	8.6	8	8433	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	114	9.3	13	8446	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	117	9.1	57	8503	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,002	169	12.0	130	9.2	39	8542	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	130	8.8	39	8581	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	137	9.9	42	8623	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	163	11.3	1	8624	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	146	9.3	16	8640	11	68.0	21	1.33
	Esti- mated.										
1931	12,600	168	13.3	149	*9.7	19	8659	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	152	*9.6	17	8676	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	17,530†	202	12.3	202	*10.2	—	8676	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	215	*9.8	10	8686	14	62.2	32	1.77

† Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rates for 1933.

\* The crude death-rates for these years are respectively 11.8, 11.6  
12.3 and 11.9.

(See page 12.)

I.  
VITAL STATISTICS.  
— 1934.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Disease.		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate.	Diph- theria Attack Rate.	No. of inhab- ited houses.	New houses erected.  Total.	Houses erected with State assistance.		Rate- able Value.	Sum repre- sented by penny rate.
No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.					By Council.	By other persons.		
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	
15	1.74	0	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	
9	1.02	0	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	£	
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	
8	0.72	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	0	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	0	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960

\* non-assisted.

# **URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS.**

## **REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1934.**

### **1.—General Statistics.**

Area (acres) ... ..	2,695
Population (Census, 1921) ... ..	11,490
Population (Census 1931) ... ..	13,510
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1934) ... ..	17,990
Number of inhabited houses (1921) ... ..	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1934) ... ..	5,742
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921) ... ..	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931) ... ..	3,239
Rateable value (1934/35) ... ..	£241,592
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£960

### **Social Conditions and Occupations.**

The District is a residential one and **essentially a seaside health resort.** There are no large factories, and there are no occupations which have a definite prejudicial effect on health.

### **2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.**

(Registrar-General's Statistics.)

	Ttl.	Males.	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population
<b>Live Births—</b>				
Legitimate .....	211	101	110	
Illegitimate .....	14	5	9	12.5
	<hr/> 225 <hr/>	<hr/> 106 <hr/>	<hr/> 119 <hr/>	

				Rate per 1000 total (live and still births) births .....
<b>Still Births—</b>				40.0
Legitimate .....	9	6	3	
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—	
	<hr/> 9 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	

<b>Deaths—</b>	215	105	110	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated Re- sident Population 11.9 (See page 12).
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Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions ... .. 39  
(Percentage of total deaths, 18.1)

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:—

From Sepsis ... .. 1

From other causes ... .. 1

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age ... .. 14

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births ... .. 62

There were 211 legitimate children born and 13 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1000 is ... .. 61

There were 14 illegitimate children born and 1 death, therefore the death rate per 1000 is ... .. 71

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... .. Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... .. 2

Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years of age) ... .. Nil



## BIRTHS

The following figures show for 1934 and for each year since 1910, the number of births, the birth rates, and the proportion at birth of males and females.

	Total Births.	Males.	Females.	Birth Rate.	No. of males born per 100 females.
1910	130	58	72	16.0	80.5
1911	153	82	71	18.6	115.5
1912	133	68	65	15.8	104.6
1913	151	77	74	17.5	104.05
1914	165	79	86	18.7	91.8
1915	132	80	52	15.0	153.8
1916	121	58	63	14.6	92.06
1917	115	64	51	12.5	125.4
1918	123	54	69	13.2	78.2
1919	122	69	53	13.9	130.1
1920	172	96	76	19.7	126.3
1921	131	69	62	11.4	111.2
1922	118	65	53	10.2	122.6
1923	109	74	35	9.3	211.4
1924	127	66	61	10.4	108.2
1925	174	90	84	13.6	107.1
1926	169	86	83	12.0	103.6
1927	169	85	84	11.4	101.1
1928	179	98	81	11.1	120.09
1929	164	87	77	11.4	113
1930	162	84	78	10.3	107.6
1931	168	82	86	13.3	95.3
1932	169	72	97	12.9	74.2
1933	202	110	92	12.3	119.5
1934	225	106	119	12.5	89.07

The birth-rate for England and Wales, in 1934, was 14.8 live births per 1000.

### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS.

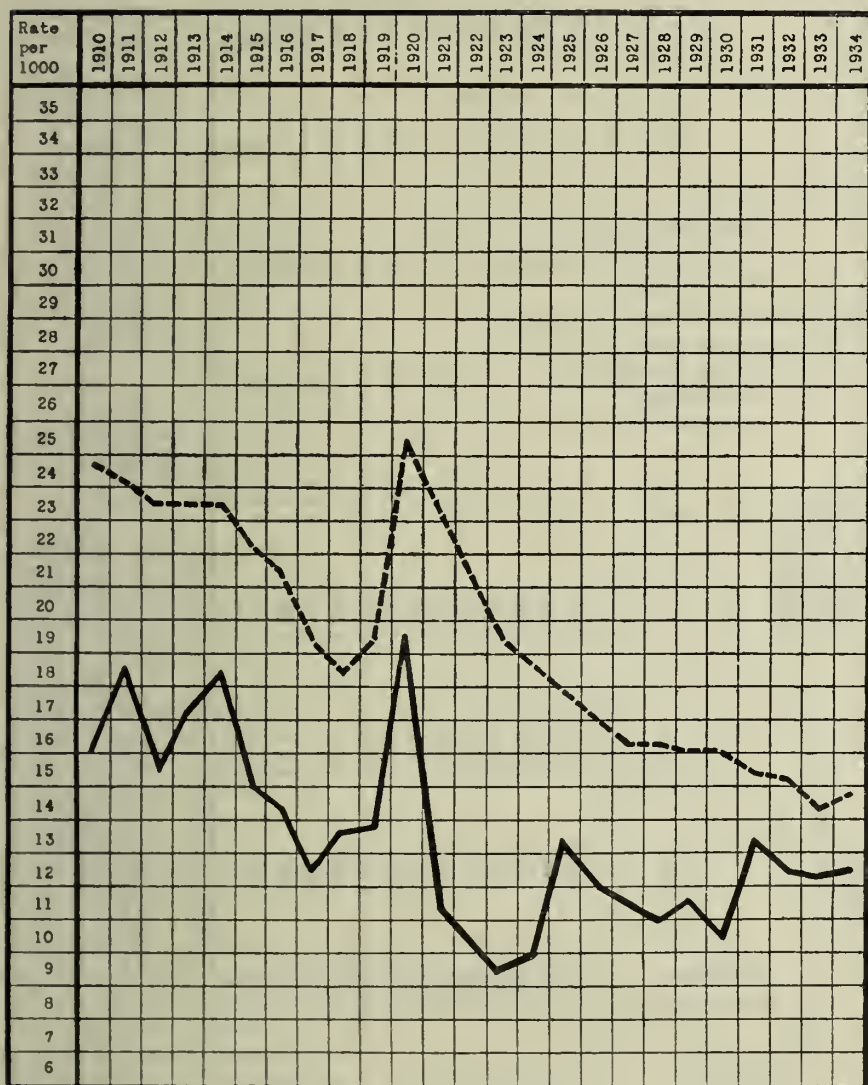
Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total
Central .....	17	21	38
East .....	15	29	44
Felpham .....	12	15	27
North .....	48	37	85
West .....	14	17	31
Total .....	106	119	225

# **NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.**

The following figures show the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deaths, from 1910—1934.

	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1910	130	82	48
1911	153	105	48
1912	133	110	23
1913	151	112	39
1914	165	122	43
1915	132	104	28
1916	121	92	29
1917	115	105	10
1918	123	121	2
1919	122	107	15
1920	172	111	61
1921	131	112	19
1922	118	110	8
1923	109	101	8
1924	127	114	13
1925	174	117	57
1926	169	130	39
1927	169	130	39
1928	179	137	42
1929	164	163	1
1930	162	146	16
1931	168	149	19
1932	169	152	17
1933	202	202	0
1934	225	215	10
			<hr/> 634 <hr/>

**CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE OF BOGNOR  
REGIS SINCE 1910.**



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

TABLE 11.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1934 and previous thirteen years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Uncorrected Numbers.	Nett.		*Num-ber.	Rate.	Of non-resi-dents Regd. in the District.	Of Residents not Regd. in the District.	Under 1 year of age		All ages.	
			Num-ber.	Rate.					*Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	*Num-ber.	Rate. (See page 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1921	11490	131	131	11.4	100	8.7	9	21	9	68.7	112	9.7
1922	11580	118	118	10.2	105	9.0	15	20	7	59.3	110	9.5
1923	11670	116	109	9.3	95	8.1	7	13	7	64.2	101	8.6
1924	12180	135	127	10.4	110	9.0	13	17	7	55.1	114	9.4
1925	12800	166	174	13.6	117	9.1	11	11	6	34.5	117	9.1
1926	14020	170	169	12.0	130	9.3	14	14	7	41.4	130	9.3
1927	14800	170	169	11.4	124	8.4	11	17	10	59.2	130	8.8
1928	15200	173	179	11.1	126	8.3	15	26	9	50.3	137	9.0
1929	14360	160	164	11.4	145	10.1	19	37	4	24.4	163	11.3
1930	15750	161	162	10.3	125	7.9	10	31	11	68.0	146	9.3
1931	12600	155	168	13.3	144	11.4	20	25	5	30.0	149	11.8
1932	13080	180	169	12.9	150	11.5	27	29	5	30.0	152	11.6
1933†	17530	169	202	12.3	195	11.8	22	29	13	64.3	202	12.3
1934	17990	171	225	12.5	197	10.9	25	43	14	62.2	215	11.9

† Population figure of 16,400 has been used in calculating Rates.

## NOTES TO TABLE 11.

This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. Uncorrected births are the figures supplied by the local Registrar.

Nett births are those supplied by the Registrar-General.

\* In column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In column 12 are entered the number in column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in column 8, and by addition of the number in column 9. Deaths in column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in the district other than that in which they ordinarily resided.

The adjusted death-rates for 1931 to 1934 are 9.7, 9.6, 10.2 and 9.8 respectively. See page 12.

TABLE III.

Deaths Registered during the year 1934, classified by age and cause.  
(See notes.)

## BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of Death.  1		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									MALE. 11	FEMALE. 12
		All ages 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 year and under 2. 4	2-5. 5	5-15. 6	15-25. 7	25-45. 8	45-65. 9	65 and upwards 10		
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
5.	Diphtheria ... ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
6.	Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	11	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	—	5	6
10.	Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Syphilis ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	32	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	17	11	21
14.	Diabetes ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	3	13
16.	Heart disease ... ..	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	48	24	34
17.	Aneurysm ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Other circulatory dis'ses	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	6	6
19.	Bronchitis ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)...	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	1
21.	Other respiratory dis'ses	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
22.	Peptic Ulcer ... ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	—
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Appendicitis ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2
25.	Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc. ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2
28.	Acute & chronic nephritis	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	9	1
29.	Puerperal sepsis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
30.	Other puerperal causes...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ... ..	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
32.	Senility ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3
33.	Suicide ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2
34.	Other violence ... ..	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	6	3
35.	Other defined diseases ...	13	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	8	5
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..		215	14	1	1	—	3	22	55	119	105	110



## DEATHS

It has been explained in previous Reports, that age and sex constitution of the population has a definite effect upon the death rate. The particular age and sex constitution of the population of Bognor Regis favours a high crude death rate, i.e., the number of deaths per 1000 of the population, chiefly because of the disproportionately large number of people of advanced years residing in the district. Bognor Regis, in common with the other South Coast towns, is a favourite residential district for invalids and elderly people who have retired. This is a circumstance which has always been borne in mind when considering the general death rate in the past.

For the year 1934, the Registrar-General has supplied a "**Comparability Factor**" for adjusting the local death rate to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the crude death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should have been similarly modified with the factor particularly applying to such district.

The "Comparability Factor" for Bognor Regis is 0.83, and the crude death rate is multiplied by this figure to obtain the adjusted death rate. In this Report, both the crude and the adjusted death rates have been given in every instance.

It is not intended to explain here the method adopted by the Registrar-General in calculating the "Comparability Factor," but it may be stated that the Factor is based on the 1931 census population, and may, therefore, be applied to the death rates for the past three years. The adjusted death rate for Bognor Regis of each of the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 are given below:—

	Crude Death Rate.	Adjusted Death Rate.
1931 .....	11.8	9.7
1932 .....	11.6	9.6
1933 .....	12.3	10.2

Other factors influencing crude death rates are the birth and death rates of a district for previous years. Thus, if a district has had a low death rate for a number of years, the proportion of elderly people in the population will be raised, and this will favour a high death rate in subsequent years. A low birth rate for a number of years will have the same effect, for a similar reason.

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF BOGNOR REGIS PEOPLE WAS 215. THE DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 11.9, AND THE ADJUSTED DEATH RATE 9.8. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 11.8.

It will be noted in Table III, where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that nearly 55 per cent of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards.

### SEASONAL MORTALITY.

The mortality in the four Quarters of the year is shewn below:—

	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.	Rate for England and Wales.
First Quarter .....	62	13.8	14.7
Second Quarter .....	60	13.3	11.8
Third Quarter .....	39	8.7	9.6
Fourth Quarter .....	54	12.0	11.2
	215	11.9	11.8

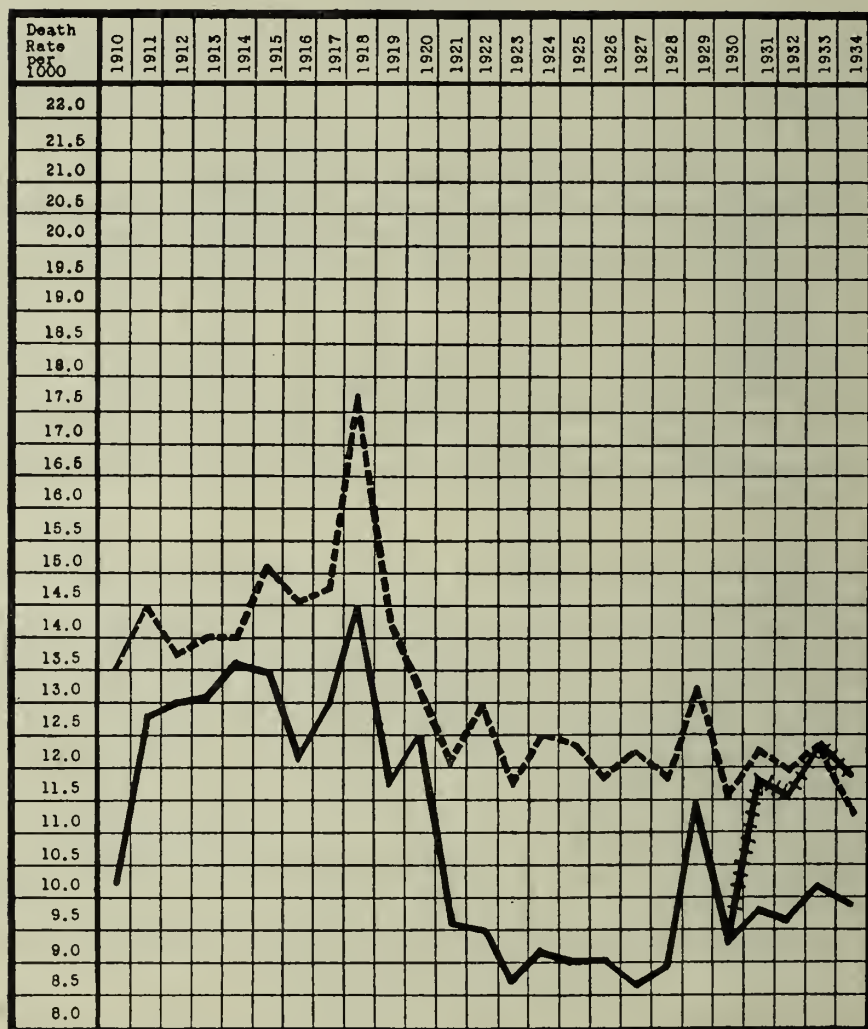
### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Ward.	Females.	Males.	Total.
Central .....	25	27	52
East .....	39	20	59
Felpham .....	10	17	27
North .....	18	23	41
West .....	18	18	36
Total .....	110	105	215

The principal causes of death from 1927 to 1934 inclusive are shewn in the following table:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	9	15	10	11	8	7	16	11
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	1	2	1	—	4	1	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	6	8	9	7	11	6	10	7
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system .....	15	5	9	4	10	4	5	4
Diseases of heart and blood vessels .....	27	37	49	40	53	42	50	58
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	11	12	8	7	6	11	13	16
Cancer .....	16	17	27	21	26	31	35	32

**CHART SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS  
SINCE 1910.**



———— Bognor Regis Death Rate.

----- England and Wales Death Rate.

+++ Crude Death Rate for Bognor Regis for years 1931-1934.

The district was extended on 1st April, 1933.

## DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 39 deaths of *Bognor Regis residents* occurred in Public Institutions.

It should be noted that the figures given below do not represent the total number of persons who have died during 1934 in the institutions named, but merely refer to deaths of persons who *normally resided* in Bognor Regis.

Institution.	Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Royal West Sussex Hospital .....	5	2.3
East Preston Workhouse Infirmary .....	4	1.85
Chichester Poor Law Institution .....	2	0.9
Graylingwell Hospital .....	5	2.3
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital .....	9	4.15
Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital .....	2	0.9
Hospital for Women, Chelsea .....	1	0.45
King George Hospital, Ilford .....	1	0.45
Aldingbourne House .....	1	0.45
Royal Sussex County Hospital .....	1	0.45
Newark Hospital .....	1	0.45
Swandean Isolation Hospital .....	1	0.45
Brighton Borough Sanatorium .....	1	0.45
Royal Northern Hospital .....	1	0.45
Worthing Hospital .....	1	0.45
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Haywards Heath .....	1	0.45
Royal Alexandra Hospital, Brighton .....	1	0.45
Chelsea Cancer Hospital .....	1	0.45
	39	18.1

### INFANT MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths under one year was 14 or 62 per 1000 births.

Year.	No. of Infant deaths.	Proportion per 1000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1910	7	53	8.5	106
1911	15	98	14.3	130
1912	16	120	14.5	95
1913	14	92	12.5	109
1914	13	78	10.7	105
1915	9	68	8.6	110
1916	3	24	3.3	91
1917	5	43	4.8	97
1918	8	65	6.6	97
1919	6	49	5.6	89
1920	7	40	6.3	80
1921	9	68	8.0	83
1922	7	59	6.4	77
1923	7	64	6.9	69
1924	7	55	6.1	75
1925	6	34	5.1	75
1926	7	41	5.4	70
1927	10	59	7.7	69
1928	9	50	6.6	65
1929	4	24	2.4	70
1930	11	68	7.5	60
1931	5	30	3.4	66
1932	5	30	3.3	65
1933	13	64	6.4	64
1934	14	62	6.5	59

It will be noted in the following table, where the causes of death of children under 1 year are analysed, that there is little definite control. With a very small number of births, as in this area, a few extra deaths will considerably increase the Infantile Mortality Rate, as shown in the above table.



The causes of deaths of children under 1 year for the last eight years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths.	Deaths of infants under 1 year.							
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Total — All Causes .....	10	9	4	11	5	5	13	14
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Diarrhoeal Diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia...	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis diseases .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Premature Birth .....	4	4	1	3	3	1	4	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria and Croup .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Injury at Birth .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital malformations...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
All other causes .....	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	1

#### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central .....	1	2	3
East .....	1	3	4
Felpham .....	1	1	2
North .....	3	2	5
West .....	—	—	—
Total .....	6	8	14

TABLE IV.

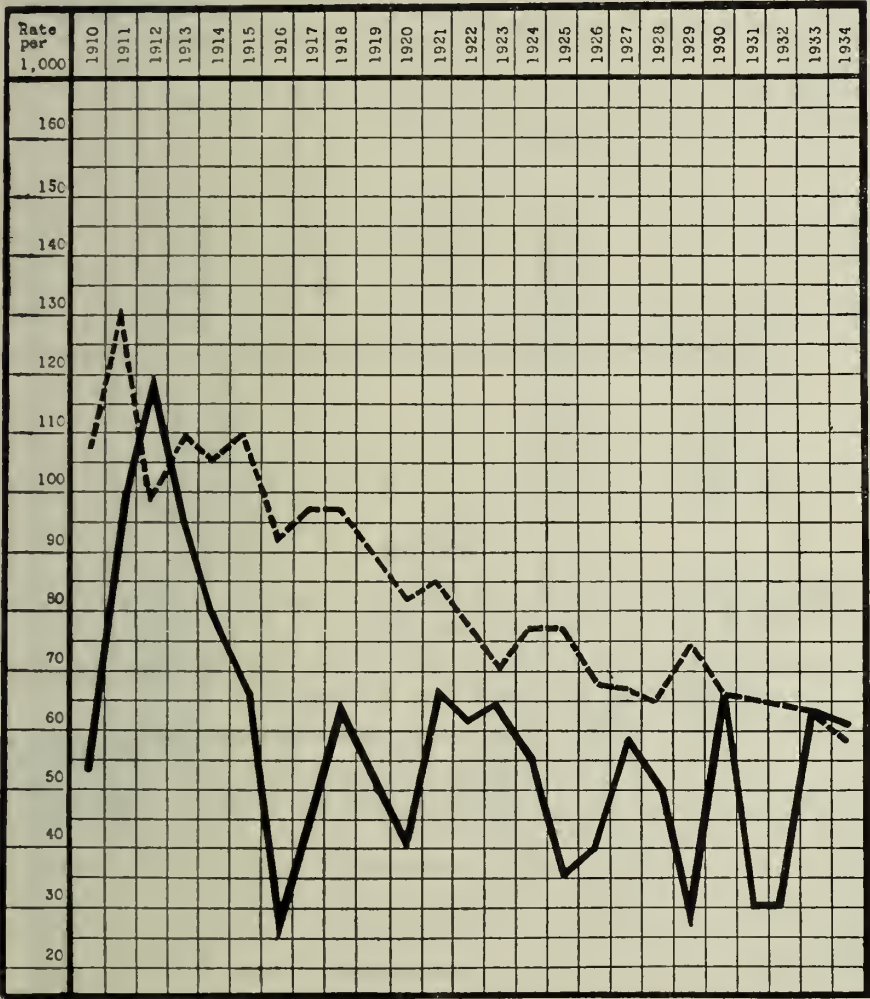
## Infant Mortality, 1934.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.										
Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under one month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under one year.
All causes .....	4	1	2	—	—	3	2	1	1	14
Small-Pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular peritonitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis diseases ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tubercular).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Laryngitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations .....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Influenza .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	1	2	—	—	3	2	1	1	14

Nett births in the year (Legitimate 211) (Illegitimate 14) : 225.

Nett deaths under 1 year of age (Legitimate infants 13) (Illegitimate 1) : 14.

**CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN  
BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1910.**



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

Table shewing five-yearly averages of Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate from 1910 to 1929, and shewing the actual Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the years 1930 to 1934. The Death Rate is calculated per 1000 of the population — see page 12.

Years.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Average					
1910—1914 .....	146	17.3	106	12.3	88
Average					
1915—1919 .....	122	13.8	105	12.9	49
Average					
1920—1924 .....	131	12.2	109	9.9	57
Average					
1925—1929 .....	171	11.9	135	9.4	41
1930 .....	162	10.3	146	9.3	68
1931 .....	168	13.3	149	11.8	30
1932 .....	169	12.9	152	11.6	30
1933 .....	202	12.3	202	12.3	64
1934 .....	225	12.5	215	11.9	62

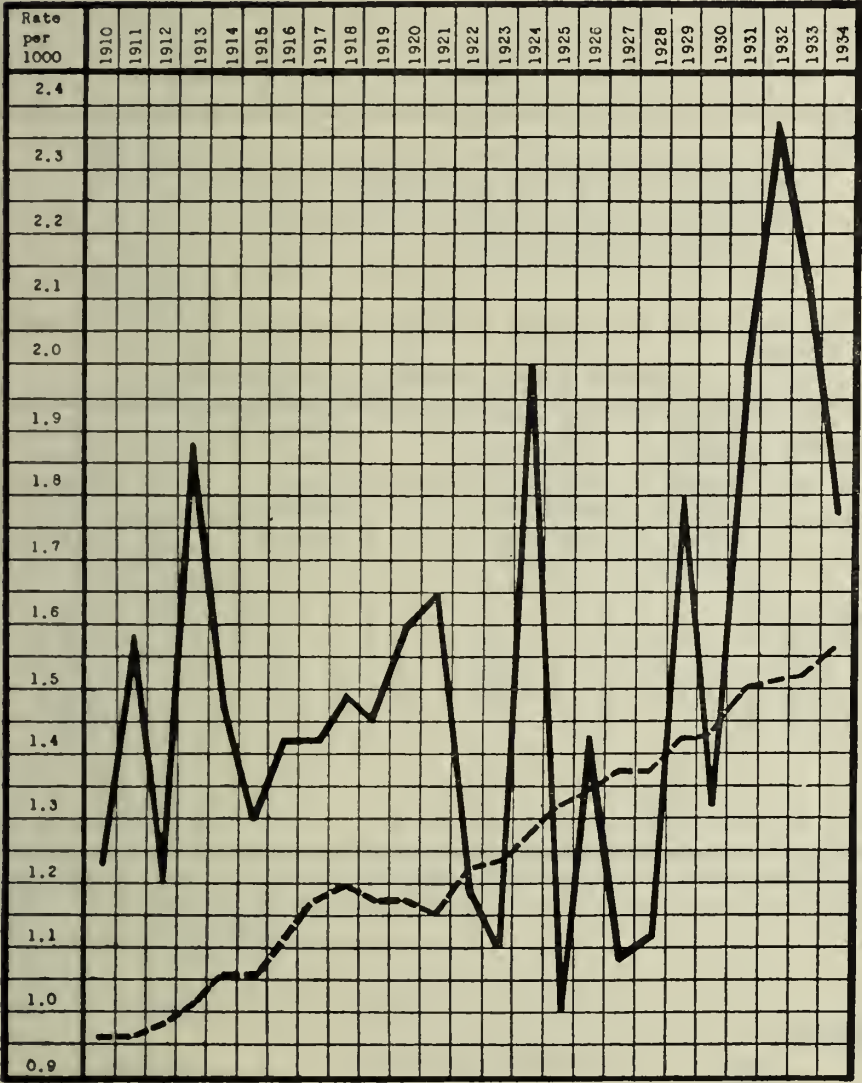
### CANCER.

Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to Cancer, Malignant Disease, Epithelioma, and Sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in 1934 was 32, which is 3 less than the preceding year. The mortality from this cause is as follows:—

Years.	Deaths.		Total.	Death Rate per 1000 population.
	Males.	Females.		
Average				
1910—1914 .....	Unrecorded		12	1.46
Average				
1915—1919 .....	Unrecorded		12	1.43
Average				
1920—1924 .....	Unrecorded		16	1.50
Average				
1925—1929 .....	8	10	18	1.30
1930 .....	6	15	21	1.33
1931 .....	12	14	26	2.06
1932 .....	13	18	31	2.37
1933 .....	14	21	35	2.13
1934 .....	11	21	32	1.77

**CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN BOGNOR  
REGIS SINCE 1910.**



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.



In the following Table the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shewn for the year 1934 :—

Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver.		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum.		Genital Organs.		Breast.		Skin.		Other Organs.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	6	8	6	—	2	—	5	—	—	3	2	11	21

#### Age.

The following were the ages of all persons dying from cancer :—

MALES—48, 52, 60, 60, 63, 69, 72, 72, 78, 81, 84.

FEMALES—37, 39, 44, 48, 52, 57, 58, 65, 65, 61, 66, 66, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 75, 77, 80, 84.

It is noted that 72 per cent of the cases are over 60 years of age.

The information given below is kindly supplied by Mr. H. G. Smith, the local Registrar.

#### POOR LAW RELIEF STATISTICS.

In receipt of old age Pension.			Men and dependents relieved owing to sickness.			Men and dependents relieved in consequence of unemployment			Deserted.		Widows and Orphans receiving Pensions.		Admitted to Workhouse.		Single Women Mentally Feeble, etc.	
Widows	Single Women	Widowers and Single Men	Married Men	Wives	Children	Married Men	Wives	Children	Wives	Children	Widows	Children	Men	Women	Single Women under 70	Total
5	3	8	13	13	17	43	39	82	3	4	—	—	9	8	3	250

(1) The total amount expended in out-relief during the year £1,034 10s. 0d.

(2) The number of persons receiving relief during the year—

Ordinary ... 86

Unemployed ... 164

Total ... 250

#### Summary.

Year.	Number of Persons.	Amount.
1926	126	£797 19 0
1927	215	£976 17 5
1928	218	£997 5 8
1929	149	£903 0 4
1930	189	£799 6 3
1931	233	£845 0 0
1932	239	£987 1 8
1933	223	£848 12 6
1934	250	£1,034 10 0

## VACCINATION.

Vaccination Return, Year ending December 31st, 1934.

	BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.									
	No. of Registered Births.	Public Vaccination.	Private Vaccination.	Insusceptibility.	Statutory Declaration.	Postponements.	Removals.	Deaths not Vaccinated.	Cases not Accounted for.	TOTALS.
1934.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
January ...	14	1	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	14
February ...	26	2	5	—	19	—	—	—	—	26
March ...	13	1	—	—	9	—	1	2	—	13
April ...	16	2	2	—	11	—	—	1	—	16
May ...	19	2	2	—	14	—	—	1	—	19
June ...	17	2	4	—	9	—	—	1	1	17
July ...	27	4	2	—	18	1	1	—	1	27
August ...	22	2	3	—	15	—	—	2	—	22
September ...	17	4	4	—	8	—	—	1	—	17
October ...	19	2	—	—	12	—	1	2	2	19
November ...	16	3	—	—	10	—	—	1	2	16
December ...	21	1	2	—	14	—	—	—	4	21
TOTALS ...	227	26	25	—	151	1	3	11	10	227

This total is 40 more than last year (187). The removals are three, compared with four last year, and the Statutory Declarations are 151, compared with 109.

**TABLE V.**  
**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1934.**

DISEASE.	Cases notified.													Admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Deaths of notified cases.													
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over.	TOTAL.															
Scarlet fever	—	5	10	7	11	46	19	6	14	—	2	—	120	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	2	4	2	5	2	2	5	—	—	—	23	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable :—

Scarlet Fever.	Relapsing Fever.
Diphtheria.	Continued Fever.
Membranous Croup.	Plague.
Typhoid, Enteric & Paratyphoid Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Puerperal Fever.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Trench Fever.
Cholera.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Malaria.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Dysentery.	Acute Polioencephalitis.
Small Pox.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Typhus.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

Diseases which are not notifiable are Measles, German Measles, Mumps, Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough, and Influenza.

### DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified during the year was 23, the attack rate being 1.16.

The incidence and fatality of Diphtheria in Bognor Regis is shewn in the table below :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
1910	7	2	28.6
1911	28	3	10.7
1912	10	1	10.0
1913	1	—	—
1914	2	—	—
1915	26	3	11.5
1916	2	—	—
1917	13	4	30.8
1918	22	2	9.1
1919	96	6	6.2
1920	75	6	8.0
1921	21	—	—
1922	3	—	—
1923	9	1	11.1
1924	6	—	—
1925	6	—	—
1926	4	—	—
1927	30	2	6.6
1928	35	2	5.7
1929	10	—	—
1930	15	1	6.6
1931	36	2	5.6
1932	12	2	16.6
1933	21	1	4.8
1934	23	2	8.7

20 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The following is an analysis of the 20 cases :—

Local cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Contacts with previous local cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visitor contacts with previous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								<hr/> 20 <hr/>

### SCARLET FEVER.

The attack rate was 6.67.

The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1910 is shewn below :—

	Population.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality. per cent.
1910	8,100	35	—	—
1911	8,191	8	—	—
1912	8,387	8	—	—
1913	8,583	11	—	—
1914	8,779	5	—	—
1915	8,779	14	—	—
1916	8,348	5	—	—
1917	8,995	0	—	—
1918	9,299	5	—	—
1919	9,738	20	—	—
1920	9,722	12	—	—
1921	11,490	112	1	.9
1922	11,580	24	—	—
1923	11,670	19	—	—
1924	12,180	20	—	—
1925	12,800	22	—	—
1926	14,022	15	—	—
1927	14,800	17	—	—
1928	15,200	11	—	—
1929	14,360	19	—	—
1930	15,750	24	—	—
1931	12,600	25	—	—
1932	13,080	43	—	—
1933	17,530	24	—	—
1934	17,990	120	—	—

97 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following is an analysis of the 97 cases admitted :—

Individual Local cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Local contacts with previous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
							<hr/> 97 <hr/>



It will be seen that there were 120 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year.

The infection was of a very mild character, although the symptoms of the few adults affected were rather more severe. There were no deaths.

Infection was not confined to this area, as reports indicate that not only in West Sussex, but many large areas throughout the country were similarly affected.

*(Infection continued during the early months of 1935, but there are now definite signs of an abatement, and very few cases have been notified during the last few weeks.)*

TABLE shewing the number of cases of SCARLET FEVER NOTIFIED DURING  
EACH OF THE 52 WEEKS ended 29th December, 1934.

I		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		1st Qtr. TOTALS																								
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T																					
I	I	2	-	-	I	I	-	I	I	2	I	3	2	5	-	2	2	I	I	2	-	I	I	3	4	2	I	3	12	14	26																			
I4		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		2nd Qtr. TOTALS		11	8	19																				
I	-	I	2	I	3	3	-	3	I	2	-	I	I	-	-	I	I	I	I	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																			
27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		3rd Qtr. TOTALS		6	13	19																				
I	-	I	-	I	2	-	2	2	-	-	I	-	I	-	I	-	2	2	I	I	2	-	I	I	-	2	2	2	2	2	2																			
40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		4th Qtr. TOTALS		27	29	56																				
4	2	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	3	-	4	4	4	4	8	I	3	4	6	3	9	2	I	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	I	I																
																											56	64	120																					
																											M — Male.			F — Female.			T — Total.																	

M — Male. F — Female. T — Total.

TABLE shewing the classification of all cases of SCARLET FEVER according to AGE and SEX.

M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T												
0-1	-	-	4	I	5	10	-	10	4	3	7	4	11	5	4	9	5	7	12	4	10	14	I	4	5	3	6	I	-	I	3	2	5	I	6	7	-	3	3	I	2	3		
15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32	32-33	33-34	34-35	35-36	36-37	37-38	38-39	39-40	40-41	41-42	42-43	43-44	44-45	45-46	46-47	47-48	48-49	49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60
-	-	-	I	I	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	I	I	I	-	I	-	I	I	I	2	-	-	-	-	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	I	-	-	-	-	I	-	I	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

It will be seen that out of a total of 120 cases, 98 occurred in the ages up to 15 years.

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Disease.	Ward.					
	Central.	East.	Felpham.	North.	West.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	20	28	18	42	12	120
Diphtheria	2	6	1	7	7	23
Erysipelas	—	1	3	—	1	5
Pneumonia	1	1	—	1	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	1	3
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1.	—	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	3	—	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>160</b>

### OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox.	}	No cases were notified
Enteric & paratyphoid fever.	}	during the year.
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.	}	Six cases were notified
	}	during the year.
Encephalitis Lethargica	}	No cases were notified
	}	during the year.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	}	Three cases were notified
	}	during the year.

### CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

When an infectious disease is notified a thorough investigation is carried out immediately. In the case of children, all contacts are excluded from School for the regulation periods and the head teachers notified. There is now a complete co-operation between the Sunday School correspondents and the Public Health Department, and when children are excluded from the day school, they are also excluded from the Sunday School.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### MEASLES.

Deaths since 1910 are as follows. Where years have been grouped together, the death rate for that particular group is an average for the five years.

	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1910—1914	2	.048
1915—1919	9	.21
1920—1924	1	.018
1925—1929	—	—
1930	—	—
1931	—	—
1932	1	.07
1933	—	—
1934	—	—

The principal source of information of its prevalence are the notifications of cases occurring among Elementary School children. These are obtained from Head Teachers. The number notified in this way during 1934 was 9.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

The mortality record is as follows :—

	Deaths.	Death Rate.
The total number of deaths from whooping cough from 1910 to 1929 was 9.		
1930	—	—
1931	1	.08
1932	1	.08
1933	—	—
1934	2	.11

The number of cases notified from the Elementary Schools was 55.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Thirteen cases (compared with 25 notified in 1933) were notified during 1934.

Pulmonary—Males 6.

Non-pulmonary—Males 1.

Females 4.

Females 2.

In addition to these, 7 cases were added to the Register, having been brought to notice otherwise than by primary notification.

### Tuberculosis Cases on the Register, December 31st, 1934.

Ward.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Central	12	10	22	7	9	16	38
East	9	6	15	6	3	9	24
Felpham	7	5	12	3	—	3	15
North	7	6	13	9	7	16	29
West	13	10	23	2	3	5	28
Total	48	37	85	27	22	49	134

The ages of the cases notified in 1934 and of the fatal cases for the same year are shewn below :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ...	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—
35—45 „ ...	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	4	1	2	5	6	—	—
	10		3		11		0	
	13				11			

This total of 11 deaths is 5 less than in 1933.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 2 or 18 per cent had not been notified during life.

The following statement shows the mortality from Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and England and Wales since 1910 :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of the population.	
		Bognor Regis.	England & Wales.
Average 1910—1914	12	1.44	1.38
Average 1915—1919	9	1.05	1.41
Average 1920—1924	11	1.01	1.08
Average 1925—1929	9	.67	.95
1930	11	.69	.90
1931	12	.95	.89
1932	8	.61	1.54
1933	17	1.03	.82
1934	11	.61	.76

In the following Tables the mortality since 1910 is shewn (at all ages, and for the first five years of life).

**Deaths from Tuberculosis at all ages.**

(Pulmonary and non-pulmonary.)

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1910—1914	44	17	61
1915—1919	37	11	48
1920—1924	52	5	57
1925—1929	44	5	49
1930	11	0	11
1931	8	4	12
1932	7	1	8
1933	16	1	17
1934	11	—	11

**Deaths from Tuberculosis under 5 years of age since 1910.**

(Pulmonary and non-pulmonary.)

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1910—1914	2	8	10
1915—1919	0	7	7
1920—1924	0	3	3
1925—1929	0	3	3
1930	0	0	0
1931	0	1	1
1932	0	0	0
1933	0	1	1
1934	0	0	0

**Public Health Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.**

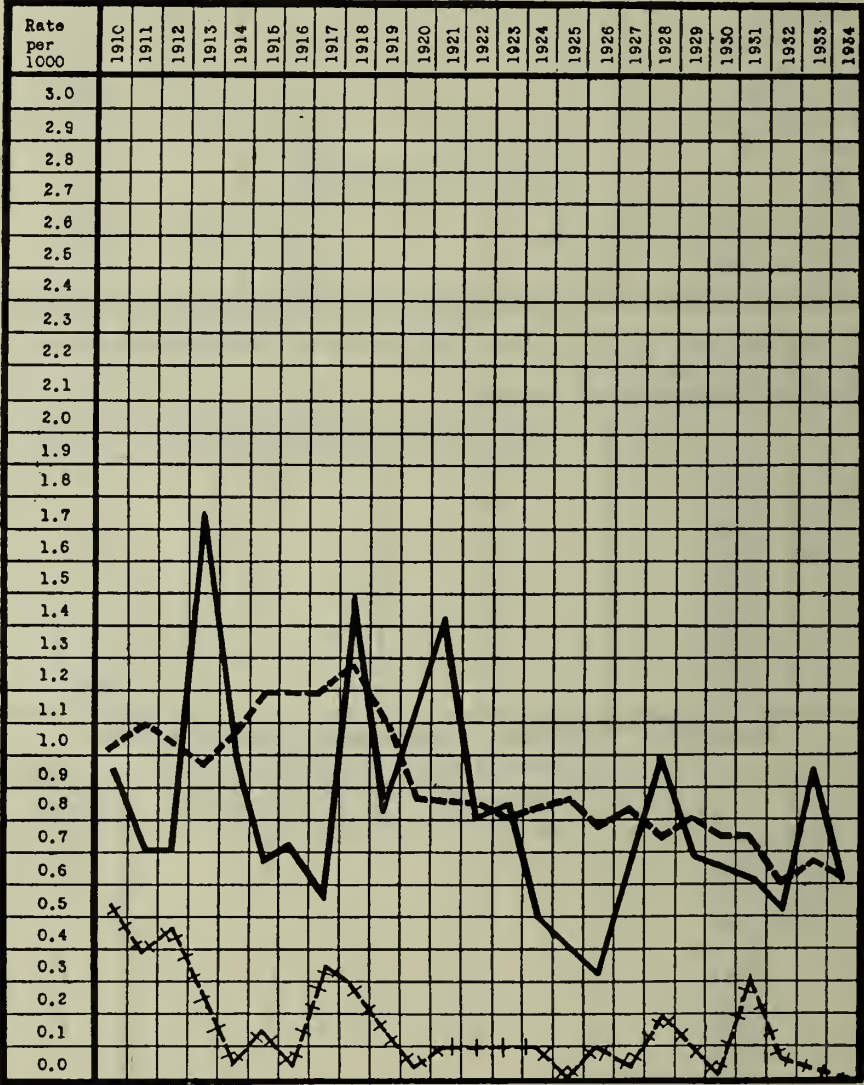
These Regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No such case has arisen during the year under review.

**Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.**

This section empowers the Local Authority to obtain the removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No action was found necessary by this Authority during the year.



CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1910.



———— Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Bognor Regis.  
 - - - - - Pulmonary Tuberculosis—England and Wales.  
 + + + Other Tubercular Diseases—Bognor Regis.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

## IN THE AREA

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.**

The present Staff is as follows :—

- (1) Miss S. A. Mountford, Matron.
- (2) Miss F. E. Martin, Sister.
- (3) Miss M. H. Boorman, Assistant Nurse.
- (4) Miss D. S. Newbitt, Assistant Nurse.
- (5) Miss O. D. Mills, Assistant Nurse.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital is situated within the district, and lies on the west side of Hawthorn Road. It consists of :—

- (a) An administration block with accommodation for the Nursing Staff.
- (b) Two ward blocks, each containing two wards, bathroom and offices, and kitchen. One block provides accommodation for twelve Diphtheria patients, and the other for twelve Scarlet Fever patients.
- (c) A separate block, containing Mortuary, Laundry and Disinfecting Chamber.
- (d) A Porter's Lodge.

There is an observation Room in the Scarlet Fever block. This is for the purpose of isolating suspicious cases until a definite diagnosis can be made.

During the year 20 cases of Diphtheria, 97 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 6 observation cases have been treated in the Hospital. There were two deaths from Diphtheria.

### **MODERNISATION OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**

It is very definite that, in practice, the suggested standard of one bed per thousand of the population is not adequate for a seaside resort where there is a floating population during the summer months, with the consequent risk of infection from outside sources.

In addition to the large number of visitors (during the summer, the population is increased from a little under 18,000 to an estimated population of between 40,000 and 45,000), there are a large number of private schools which cater for children from various parts of the Country, and it will be appreciated that on more than one occasion infection has been definitely traced to a school child on its return to this district.

The Isolation Hospital should now be modernised. A cubicle block is very essential, not only to deal with the increased number of cases following the extension of boundaries, but also to deal with cases of mixed infection. For instance, a child with whooping cough, in addition to scarlet fever, might now infect a whole ward, but with a cubicle block available, such a case could be effectively isolated.

It has been suggested that a considerable proportion of scarlet fever cases could be isolated in the home, a theory which might be acceptable in an area with a normal population, but is impracticable in a seaside health resort. It will be noted from the following table that it is absolutely essential that a considerable proportion of all cases of scarlet fever occurring in this area, should be admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

# ANALYSIS OF CASES ADMITTED TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1929 — 1934.

From	Number admitted.										
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Total, 1929 to 1933.		1934	Total, 1929 to 1934.		
						No.	% of total No.		No.	% of total No.	
Private Schools	3	3	—	17	3	26	12.5)	1	27	8.0)	
Convalescent							)			)	
Homes	3	15	2	11	9	40	18.5)	13	53	15.5)	
Council Houses	2	10	23	4	11	50	22.0)	33	83	24.5)	
Hotels	—	—	2	2	—	4	1.5)	1	5	1.5)	
Lodging							)			)	
& Apartment							)			)	
Houses	11	9	18	5	8	51	23.5)	80.5	31	82	24.5)
Homes under							)%			)%	
Children Acts	—	—	—	—	6	6	2.5)	1	7	2.0)	
Meat and Milk							)			)	
Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—)	3	3	1.0)	
PRIVATE HOUSES	10	6	17	3	8	44	19.5)	34	78	23.0)	
TOTAL	29	43	62	42	45	221	100%	117	338	100%	

Of the total number of cases of infectious disease admitted during the five years 1929 to 1933, 80.5% were from premises where it was impracticable to isolate at home, and the remaining 19.5% were from private houses.

For the years 1929 to 1934, the total number of cases from premises where it was impracticable to isolate efficiently in the home was 260, or 77%, out of a total of 338.

## HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

### 1.—TUBERCULOSIS.

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of cases at Aldingbourne House, with accommodation for 59 adults and 8 children.

There is a ward containing twelve beds for advanced cases at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Swandean.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are received at the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, and in the case of children, at Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, at Alton, Hants.

During the year 4 patients from this district have been treated at Aldingbourne House. No patients from this area were treated at Swandean or Alton.

### 2.—MATERNITY.

The County Council have an arrangement with the Hospital for Women, Buckingham Road, Brighton, whereby two beds are reserved for the reception of difficult cases of labour.

In January, 1924, arrangements were made by the County Council with the Guardians of the Steyning Union for the admission of normal cases to the Southlands Hospital (Steyning Infirmary) and this arrangement continued to operate when the Institution was transferred on 1st April, 1930, to the East Sussex County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929. It is intended for cases where the home conditions under which the mother is living are unsatisfactory.

During the year, 2 cases have been treated at the Hospital for Women, Brighton, and 2 cases at Southlands Hospital, Shoreham.

### 3.—CHILDREN.

The County Council have an arrangement with the Alexandra Hospital for Children, Brighton, whereby two cots are reserved for the reception of children under the age of twelve months requiring special in-patient treatment. One case from this area was received during the year.

### 4.—SMALL-POX.

Arrangements have been made by the County Council with the Brighton Corporation for the reservation of two beds in the Brighton Small-Pox Hospital at Fulking. The arrangements also permit the County Council to erect temporary buildings in the Hospital grounds to provide as much further accommodation as may be necessary.

### HOSPITALS NOT SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL BUT AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS RESIDENT IN THE DISTRICT.

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.

Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.

#### Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.

The hospital is situated near the Chichester Road in South Bersted, and has accommodation for 23 adults or children, and 2 infants. It has a well-equipped Operating Theatre and a modern X-Ray apparatus. During the year, 391 patients were admitted and 185 out-patients were treated, the latter making 543 attendances. Operations numbered 297, X-Ray exposures 1,343, and massage treatments 979. The Hospital has been invaluable in securing prompt and adequate attention of all emergency cases, and it is being increasingly used by the inhabitants of the district for general and medical conditions, with excellent results. The Honorary Staff is formed of medical practitioners residing in the district.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) **For infectious cases**, the Local Authority possesses a motor ambulance for the conveyance of patients to the Isolation Hospital. It is of an old type and provision is being made by the Council to replace it during 1935.

(b) **For non-infectious and accident cases**, the Local Authority has provided a modern motor ambulance. Members of the local Ambulance Detachment have voluntarily undertaken the duty of manning the ambulance and have rendered the district most valuable assistance for a number of years.

I am indebted to Mr. C. Osborn, Honorary Secretary, for a report on the Bognor Regis Ambulance Service for the year 1934.

The total number of cases conveyed was 271, consisting of 220 medical or surgical, and 51 accident cases. The patients were conveyed as follows :—

1. Bognor War Memorial Hospital .....	121
2. Chichester Royal West Sussex Hospital .....	57
3. Felpham Nursing Home .....	2
4. Brighton Maternity Hospital .....	1
5. Middleton Nursing Home .....	1
6. East Preston Infirmary .....	7
7. Chichester Infirmary .....	5
8. Graylingwell Mental Hospital .....	3
9. Arundel Hospital .....	2
10. Bognor Nursing Home .....	27
11. Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton ....	3
12. Royal Free Hospital, Portsmouth .....	1
13. Great Northern Hospital .....	1
14. Miscellaneous Cases .....	40

---

Total ..... 271

---

Total Mileage — 3,991.



The total number of cases conveyed was 271, compared with 277 last year.

First Aid was rendered at 44 accidents and 5 cases of Artificial Respiration were performed, the Resuscitator having been used with good effect.

Contact with the Police for all ambulance calls has again given mutual satisfaction to all concerned.

On three occasions the Chichester and Littlehampton Ambulances have given services at large smashes in conjunction with the Bognor Regis Detachment. This arrangement takes effect when more than one ambulance is required.

Messrs. Sinnott, Walwin, Coleman, Jenkins, Brown, Miles, Prince, Brotherhood, and Abrams, gave their services during the year.

Once again I wish to record the most excellent voluntary work carried out by the Bognor Regis Men's Ambulance Detachment. They are standing by day and night to maintain an efficient service, which so often incurs personal sacrifice.

It should be noted that the detachment's activities are not confined entirely to Bognor Regis, but surrounding districts have been able to avail themselves of this invaluable service.

## **CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES**

### **A. Maternity and Child Welfare.**

The Bognor Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is under the control of the West Sussex County Council and a local Medical Practitioner attends fortnightly. There is a Committee of local ladies who render most valuable assistance. The Centre is open every Thursday afternoon at the Parochial Hall, London Road. On alternate Thursdays lectures are given on mothercraft and home nursing.

The total number of attendances during the year was 3,228, an increase of 1,869 over last year, and there were 139 new cases. At the anti-natal clinic for expectant mothers, the total number of attendances was 105, an increase of 52 over last year's attendances, and the number of new cases was 35.

### **Maternal Mortality.**

There were two cases.

### **B. School Clinics.**

A Clinic for the treatment of minor ailments is held in Lyon Street School every Tuesday morning. Your Medical Officer of Health attends fortnightly, and, if time permits, weekly. During the year 319 children attended the clinic making 3,158 attendances, which is an increase of 483 over last year's attendances (2,675). Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision and arrangements are made with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A dental clinic is held periodically for the treatment of children with defective teeth. The Ophthalmic Surgeon is a local practitioner and carries out the work by arrangement with the West Sussex County Council. During the year 1934, 83 children received treatment for defective vision, compared with 31 in 1933, and 30 children received operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, compared with 29 in 1933.

The routine medical inspection of school children in the elementary schools in the district is carried out by your Medical Officer of Health under the direction of the School Medical Officer of the West Sussex County Council. Under this scheme children are examined at least three times during their school life.

- (1) The first examination is made during the year following admission.
- (2) The second when the child is between 8 and 9 years as an 'intermediate.'
- (3) And the third between the ages of 12 and 13 as a 'leaver.'



Any child found suffering from a defect is kept under observation at the appropriate Clinic, and in any case is examined every 6 months at school until the defect is remedied, if possible, and the child's general health is satisfactory. Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects and ear defects, and the cases are referred to special clinics. Parents are notified of the times of inspection and are invited to be present.

#### **C. Tuberculosis.**

A dispensary is held at the Chapel Street Clinic, Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. The County Tuberculosis Officer attends every week. The County Tuberculosis Officer also places his services at the disposal of local Medical Practitioners in any cases where they desire specialist opinion.

#### **D. Venereal Diseases.**

The West Sussex County Council have made arrangements by which residents in the county may attend the following clinics :—

(i) Worthing Hospital, Lyndhurst Road, Worthing.

Men : Wednesdays 4—5 p.m. ; Fridays 6—7 p.m.

Women : Wednesdays 3—4 p.m. ; Fridays 5—6 p.m.

This clinic will serve persons resident in the eastern part of the county.

(ii) Royal Portsmouth Hospital, Landport, Portsmouth :

Men : Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10—12 noon and 5—7 p.m. ;  
Wednesdays 4 p.m.

Women : Mondays 3.30—5.30 p.m. ; Wednesdays 2—4 p.m. ;  
Fridays 10 a.m.—12 noon.

This clinic will serve persons resident in the western part of the county.

### **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.**

#### **A. General.**

The Bognor Regis District Nursing Association employs five nurses, three of whom carry out general district nursing.

The West Sussex County Council makes a grant to the County Nursing Association for nursing services in connection with child welfare, school nurses' work, and home visiting of cases of Tuberculosis.

#### **B. For Infectious Diseases.**

The Local Authority contributes, on a visit basis, to the Bognor Regis District Nursing Association for provision of home nursing in cases of measles, pneumonia, mumps and whooping cough among all children up to school leaving age.

Under arrangements made by the County Council with the County Nursing Association, special nurses are supplied in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, if required by the Medical Practitioner in charge of the case.

### **ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

There are five schools in the area, viz. :—

Bognor Regis Council—3 departments.

Nyewood Church of England—mixed.

South Bersted—mixed and infants.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic—mixed and infants.

Felpham—mixed and infants.

The total accommodation, etc., on the 31st December, 1934, was as follows :

	Accommo- dation.	No. on Books.
Bognor Regis Council, Boys .....	259	240
Bognor Regis Council, Girls .....	259	211
Bognor Regis Council, Infants .....	226	163
Nyewood C. of E., Mixed .....	319	344
St. Mary's Roman Catholic .....	120	167
South Bersted C. of E. Mixed .....	152	182
South Bersted C. of E. Infants .....	108	88
Felpham C. of E. School, Mixed .....	216	180
TOTALS .....	1,659	1,575

Schools outside the urban district attended by children living in Bognor Regis :—

	No. on Books.	Bognor Regis Children.
North Bersted C. School, Mixed .....	164	103
Pagham C. of E. School .....	107	59
TOTALS .....	271	162

The Town Water Supply is laid on at all Schools.

### Nutrition—Dissemination of Knowledge.

The Medical Officer of Health carries out the medical inspection of all children in the Public Elementary Schools and conducts the Minor Ailment Clinic. This affords ample opportunity of meeting a large percentage of parents to whom information on nutrition, especially in connection with feeding of the growing school child, is given.

### Nutrition of Schoolchildren.

During the year, an investigation was carried out in the elementary schools in the district, including North Bersted and Pagham Schools, which are just outside the Bognor Regis area.

At North Bersted School, out of a total of 164 on the roll, 103 live in Bognor Regis, and at Pagham School, out of a total of 107 on the roll, 59 live in Bognor Regis.

The total number of children examined in the schools was 1,821 (848 girls and 973 boys).

This investigation was primarily carried out with the view of ascertaining the number of children who might benefit by the supply of milk, and it was found that, at that time, 866 or 40% of the total number on the roll, were already purchasing milk at school.

Every child in attendance was seen, and it will be appreciated that a very detailed examination, comparable with the routine medical inspection, was impracticable, but the following factors were carefully considered—

(a) General appearance; (b) tone; (c) anæmia; (d) height and apparent weight, in conjunction with age; (e) history of children attending clinic; (f) financial circumstances.

Head teachers had been requested by the Secretary of the West Sussex Education Committee, to select appropriate cases for free milk, and it will be appreciated that only the very obvious cases were selected by them.

In Circular 1437 of the Board of Education, dated 5th September, 1934, and addressed to all local education authorities, it is pointed out that "for this purpose they would regard as proper that children should be selected who showed any symptoms, *however slight*, of subnormal nutrition."

Out of the total of 1,821 examined, 539 children (321 boys and 218 girls), were classified as suffering from some degree of subnormal nutrition, or 29.5% of the total number on the school rolls.

The 539 children selected includes all children, irrespective of financial circumstances. On investigation, it was found that the financial circumstances were as follows :—

Good .....	81
Fair .....	156
Poor .....	268
Very poor .....	34
	<hr/>
	539
	<hr/>

The following statistics indicate the number and percentage of cases of malnutrition, together with the financial circumstances :—

Total No. of children examined 1,821		
	Number.	% of 1,821
(a) Total Children selected, suffering from some degree of malnutrition .....	539	29.5
(b) Children whose financial circumstances were good .....	81	15.0
(c) Children whose financial circumstances were fair, poor and very poor (included in (a) above) .....	458	25.0
(d) Children whose financial circumstances were poor and very poor (included in (a) and (c) ) .....	302	16.5
(e) Children whose financial circumstances were very poor (included in (a) (c) and (d) above) .....	34	1.8

#### Note.

During the early months of 1935, the routine medical inspection in the elementary schools was carried out by your Medical Officer of Health, and children were selected in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Education in age groups as follows :—

- (a) The first examination is carried out during the year the child is admitted as an infant.
- (b) The second when the child is between eight and nine years, as an "intermediate."
- (c) And the third between the ages of twelve and thirteen, as a "leaver."

At the time of the routine medical inspection, any other child may be brought forward for special medical examination, as he might enter school, not as an infant, and thereby falling into the first category, but at some other age, perhaps having moved from another part of the country and his medical history being unknown. He is, therefore, presented by the head teacher for examination at the first opportunity.

In addition, a number of children found to be suffering from some general defect, will be presented for examination even if they do not fall within one of the age groups. For instance, a boy aged ten, who was examined when he was eight, would not be due again for routine medical inspection until he was twelve, but having been found to be a pre-tubercular child, would be thoroughly examined each year, in school or at the clinic or dispensary, where necessary.

The following is a record of the routine medical inspection carried out during 1935, as far as nutrition is concerned, and is recorded here in order to compare with the result obtained during the investigation carried out regarding the provision of milk in schools.

**CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED during the year in the routine age Groups.**

A—Excellent. B—Normal. C—Slightly sub-normal. D—Bad. (T—Total No.)

School.	Entrant				Inter'te				Leavers.				Others.				Grand Totals.			
	A	B	C	D	T	A	B	C	D	T	A	B	C	D	T	A	B	C	D	T
Bognor Council Boys' Bognor Council Girls Bognor Council Infants' Felpham Nyewood North Bersted Pagham South Bersted Mixed South Bersted Infants' St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	30	5	11	10	—	26	1	—	1	—	2	8	26	24	—	48
	—	—	—	—	36	5	11	6	—	22	—	—	1	—	1	15	22	22	—	59
	10	29	14	1	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	29	14	1	54
	5	11	4	—	20	6	10	1	—	19	—	—	1	—	1	23	27	12	—	62
	6	15	9	1	31	9	20	14	—	33	—	—	1	6	7	35	44	34	1	114
	8	4	5	—	17	1	7	10	—	10	—	—	2	1	3	14	14	19	1	48
	3	3	1	1	8	3	6	3	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	7	10	7	1	25
	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	5	1	26	—	—	1	2	3	12	19	14	1	46
	6	23	7	—	36	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	8	28	9	—	45
	1	10	7	—	18	3	6	5	1	5	3	2	—	—	10	11	22	14	1	48
GRAND TOTALS	39	95	47	3	184	38	88	71	2	199	61	51	34	—	146	5	7	17	1	30
																143	241	169		6559



It should be noted that the total number of children examined was 559, and *includes all children irrespective of financial circumstances.*

Out of this total, 143 were excellent, 241 were normal, 169 were slightly sub-normal (which includes all degrees of malnutrition, irrespective of whether it was due to financial circumstances or physical defects), and 6 were bad.

The total number of children, therefore, suffering from malnutrition was 175 (169 plus 6), out of a total of 559 examined, or 31.3%. This is an interesting factor when considered with the percentage of 29.5, obtained when the whole of the children in the schools were examined a few months previously.

### **BOGNOR REGIS CHILDREN'S CARE FUND.**

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932, to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, *and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.*

The Committee consists of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, and the School Nurse, who are generally familiar with the health and environment of the children of the district.

Where necessary, fresh milk, and oil and malt are provided, either free, or at reduced prices, according to the financial circumstances.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness, and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away, to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In urgent cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

A bath chair and a spinal carriage are available for children who are suffering from crippling defects.

It is not fully realised that a considerable number of necessitous cases exist in the town, and it should be understood that there is no official scheme for the provision of free milk to such cases. The Children's Care Fund has, therefore, been used for this purpose.

With a view to ascertaining the nutritional condition of children attending our elementary schools, I recently carried out a survey. Among the 1,821 children examined, it was found that there were 302 from homes where the parents were in less favourable financial circumstances, and the children were suffering some degree of malnutrition.

During the last three years, 1,741 tins of oil and malt, and 7,018 bottles of milk have been supplied, either free or at reduced prices, and the committee have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of honey, eggs, left-off clothing and toys. Arrangements can always be made for gifts to be collected if the Public Health Department is notified.

## MIDWIVES.

The County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act. Nine Midwives residing in this Urban District notified the Local Supervising Authority of their intention to practice in Bognor Regis during the year 1934. The proportion of confinements in Bognor Regis attended by midwives is fairly accurately indicated by the following figures of births notified :—

	Total Births notified by Doctors or Midwives.	Notified by Midwives.	Proportion per cent notified by Midwives.
1926	170	116	68.2
1927	164	123	75.0
1928	170	129	75.0
1929	169	133	79.0
1930	162	135	83.3
1931	166	136	82.0
1932	180	142	79.0
1933	169	123	73.0
1934	171	111	65.0

## MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are four registered Maternity Homes and eight registered Nursing Homes, including the Maternity Homes, which are under the supervision of the County Medical Officer.

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations relating to the public health, in force in the district.

ACTS—Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.  
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.  
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.  
Public Health Act, 1925 : Parts II, III, IV and V.  
Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928 : Parts V and VI.

BYE-LAWS—	First Adopted.	Subsequent Revisions.
With respect to.		
1. Slaughterhouses ... ..	February, 1868	September, 1925 June, 1927 Under revision.
2. Common Lodging-houses...	March, 1888	
3. Cleansing of Footways, Nuisances and the Removal or Carriage of Offensive Matter or Liquid ... ..	February, 1868	March, 1911 September, 1925
4. Drainage of existing Buildings ... ..	October, 1912	
5. New Streets and Buildings	May, 1902	September, 1909 October, 1912 October, 1925 May, 1934
6. Tents and Vans ... ..	September, 1925	
7. Houses Let in Lodgings ...	September, 1925	
8. Management of a Mortuary	September, 1925	

## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The undermentioned specimens were submitted either to the Clinical Research Association Ltd., or to Dr. C. J. Harwood Little, for examination during 1934 :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<b>Swabs for Diphtheria bacilli—</b>			
Throat—1st Report	17	106	123
—Subsequent Reports	15	118	133
Nose—1st Report	19	79	98
—Subsequent Reports	31	108	139
Right Ear—1st Report	—	4	4
Left Ear—1st Report	—	5	5
Eye—1st Report	—	1	1
Virulence Tests for Diphtheria	2	2	4
<b>Swabs for Scarlet Fever bacilli—</b>			
Throat—1st Report	—	3	3
Nose—1st Report	1	—	1
			511

## HOUSING

The total number of houses erected during the year was as follows : —

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including number given separately under (b) ) ... 315

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(1) By the Local Authority ... Nil

(2) By other bodies or persons ... Nil

The following Table shews the different types of houses erected in the different areas to date.

### HOUSING to 31st December, 1934.

SITUATION.	Built prior to 1.1.34				Built during 1934.				Under construction.				In prospect.			
	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.
1. Ockley Road .....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Hawthorn Road ....	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Gravits Lane .....	—	55	18	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Mons Avenue .....	—	54	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Collyer Avenue ...	25	78	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
6. Hampshire Avenue	39	32	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Westloats Lane ....	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Westloats Gardens.	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Flansham Lane ...	—	34	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Felpham Road .....	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

\* 22 Two-bedroom type.      26 Three-bedroom type.      2 Four-bedroom type.

The houses in Flansham Lane and Felpham Road were taken over by this Council on the extension of district on April 1st, 1933.

The following Table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1934 :—

**Particulars with regard to Houses erected, in course of erection, and proposed to be erected by this Council.**

YEAR.	Act.	Ockley Road.	Hawthorn Road.	Gravits Lane.	Mons Avenue.	Collyer Avenue.	Flansham Lane	Felpham Road	Hampshire Ave.	Westloats Lane.	Westloats Gdns.	TOTALS.			
												ACTS			
Houses completed before	(Non-Assisted)											non-assisted	1919	1923	1924
1st April, 1925	1919	2*	13*	28†	54†	—	—	5 { 3*	—	—	—	43	78	—	—
1st April, 1925	1923	—	—	19†	—	24†	—	5 { 2*	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
1st April, 1925	1923	—	—	8†	—	44 { 42+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Year 1925-6	1923	—	—	—	—	24 { 12+	34†	—	8 { 6+	—	—	—	—	66	—
Year 1926-7	1923	—	—	—	—	5*	—	—	35 { 10+	—	—	—	—	40	—
Year 1927-8	1923	—	—	—	—	6*	—	—	20 { 16+	—	—	—	—	44	—
Year 1928-9	1923	—	—	18†	—	—	—	—	8*	11†	18†	—	—	37	—
Year 1929-30	1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Years 1930-34...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In prospect at 31st December, 1934	—	—	—	—	—	50†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	—	2	13	73	54	153	34	5	71	11	18	43	78	263	434
* Parlour	...	2	13	25	—	—	—	3	39	—	—	15	2	64	82
† Non-parlour	...	—	—	55	54	128	34	2	32	11	18	28	76	181	334
‡ Flats	...	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18



The following are particulars specifically requested by the Ministry of Health :

## HOUSING.

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	569
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	1417
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	68
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	255
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	4
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	287
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (1933 notices, 78; 1934 notices, 210)	288
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	10
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners ... ..	7
	(b) By local authority in default of owners...	Nil
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	33
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners ... ..	18
	(b) By local authority in default of owners...	Nil
C.	Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	*1
D.	Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	0

\* Demolition order made 1933.



The following information indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation—

Year ending	Total number of applicants on List (including new applicants in next column)			New applications during Year		
	Residents	Non-Residents	Total	Residents	Non-Residents	Total
Dec. 31st, 1926	127	71	198	68	34	102
Dec. 31st, 1927	98	75	173	63	50	113
Dec. 31st, 1928	100	24	124	55	11	66
Dec. 31st, 1929	166	50	216	72	27	99
Dec. 31st, 1930	128	0	128	62	0	62
Dec. 31st, 1931	90	22	112	32	17	49
Dec. 31st, 1932	87	0	87	36	0	36
Dec. 31st, 1933	95	9	104	43	6	49
Dec. 31st, 1934	95	18	113	56	10	66

N.B.—“Resident” includes persons residing in or near Bognor Regis and having work in Bognor Regis.

“Non-Resident” means persons who have no present connection with Bognor Regis, but who for various reasons wish to come here to live.

The 113 persons whose names appear upon the waiting list at the end of the year, gave, in their applications, the following details of their accommodation :—

Number of Applicants.	At present tenants of houses	Living with Relatives	Lodgers in district waiting to bring family to district.	Living in Rooms				
				One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms
113	61	4	—	9	26	7	5	1

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK.

(1) **Quality.**—For ascertaining the quality of milk sold in the district, the same methods have been employed as in other years.

- (a) Samples of milk are taken in course of delivery and sent for examination as to the presence of the *Bacillus of Tuberculosis*. The biological (experimental inoculation) test is employed.
- (b) Samples are taken by the Inspector of Weights and Measures of the West Sussex County Council and by your Sanitary Inspectors, and submitted to the County Analyst for examination as to whether they conform with the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations.
- (c) Samples are taken in course of delivery and sent for examination as to cleanliness, that is, as to the number of contaminating bacteria present. These samples are collected in sterile bottles, packed in metal cases and surrounded with ice. They are sent by bus to Lewes, where they are handed to a messenger from the laboratory where the examinations are carried out.

### (2) **Supervision—**

- (a) **Production.**—There are eight producers on the register, with approximately 200 cows in milk. Two of these are licensed by the Ministry of Health as producers of "Certified" Milk.

The Cowsheds are soundly constructed, and are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. They are inspected at frequent intervals.

- (b) **Distribution.**—There are 16 milk retailers on the register. Of these, 15 have premises within the district. All of these have dairies which are satisfactory with regard to structure, ventilation, lighting and water supply. In addition there are 5 registered milk shops (milk sold in bottle). The premises are maintained in a clean and wholesome condition and are frequently inspected.

### **Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.**

Under this Order, the following licences were granted during 1934:—

Licences to sell Certified Milk .....	Five
Licences to sell Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk .....	Four
To bottle and sell Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk .....	Two
To bottle and sell Grade "A" Milk .....	One
Licences to sell Grade "A" Milk .....	Two
Licences to sell "Pasteurized" Milk .....	One

## Results of Examinations of Milk Samples.

1.—For examination as to the presence of the *Bacillus Tuberculosis*.

Undesignated Milks.					
Number of Samples.			Tubercle bacilli present.	Tubercle bacilli absent.	Percentage Tubercular
Taken.	Examined.				
89	Primary Samples from Roundsmen	25	0	25	Nil
	Primary Samples taken in course of delivery to Dairies	60	2	58	3.3
		85	* 2	83	2.3

\* 2 supplies reported to County Council under Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

2.—For examination as to whether genuine.

The following table shews the samples taken by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the West Sussex County Council, and your own Sanitary Inspectors.

This table also includes other foods.

	By County Council.			By Bognor Regis U.D.C.		
	No.	Genuine.	Other-wise.	No.	Genuine.	Other-wise.
New Milk .....	17	17	—	6	6	—
Butter .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cream .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sausages .....	4	4	—	3	—	3
Whiskey .....	4	4	—	—	—	—
	29	29	—	9	6	3

3.—For examination as to cleanliness.

In explanation of the classification in the subjoined tables, 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre is the number permissible in Certified Milk, and 200,000 the number in Grade "A" Milk. The absence of *Bacillus Coli* is advocated by the Ministry of Health as a further criterion of a clean milk supply.

### Undesignated Milks.

Number of Samples Examined.	(1) Under 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.	(2) Percentage of Whole.	(3) Under 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre including those in column 1.	(4) Percentage of Whole.	(5) Over 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.	(6) Percentage of Whole.
41	29	71 per cent.	38	93 per cent.	3	7 per cent.

Of the 41 samples, 21 or 51 per cent were free from *Bacillus Coli*, and 20 or 49 per cent contained *Bacillus Coli*.

The figures for 1934 and for previous years are set forth in the following table :—

Year.	Percentage of Samples under 30,000.	Percentage of Samples under 100,000.	Percentage of Samples under 200,000.	Percentage of Samples over 200,000.	Percentage of Samples with <i>B. Coli</i> present.	Percentage of Samples with <i>B. Coli</i> absent.
1925	39	67	92	8	29	71
1926	47	81	97	3	27	73
1927	58	83	93	7	32	68
1928	63	78	95	5	24	76
1929	36	74	88	12	23	77
1930	36	69	89	11	11	89
1931	53	79	97	3	29	71
1932	33	59	80	20	46	54
1933	55	73	83	11	45	55
1934	71	78	93	7	49	51

### Designated Milks.

No. of samples.		Under 5,000 bacteria per cc.		Under 30,000 bacteria per cc.		Under 200,000 bacteria per cc.		Over 200,000 bacteria per cc.	
	Taken & Examined.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
"Certified" Grade "A"	6	5	83	6	100	6	100	—	—
(T.T.)	5	1	20	4	80	4	80	1	20
Grade "A"	3	—	—	3	100	3	100	—	—
Pasteurized	2	—	—	2	100	2	100	—	—
	16	6	37.5	15	94	15	94	1	6

## **MEAT.**

(a) The inspection of meat is carried out under the provisions of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

Butchers are required to give three hours' notice of the intention to slaughter, together with the place and proposed time of slaughter. This is rigidly enforced. The Sanitary Inspector visits the slaughterhouses at the times stated and makes a careful examination of the carcasses and organs. Details of the number of carcasses inspected and the diseased conditions found are given in a later part of this Report.

Any diseased meat and organs are at once surrendered, and their destruction at the Refuse Destructor is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.

The giving of notices of intention to slaughter by butchers is well carried out on the whole, and the regulations are complied with.

### **(b) Slaughterhouses.**

There is no public slaughterhouse in the district.

There are four private slaughterhouses in use in the district; two of these are Registered Slaughterhouses and two are Licensed Slaughterhouses.

All of these slaughterhouses are badly situated, and three are of an old type, but they are kept in sound repair, and are maintained in a proper and cleanly condition.

There are 14 slaughtermen licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

### **(c) Shops and Stores.**

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of most of the meat retailers in the district, but in some cases the accommodation therein is very small.

Shops and stores are kept in a cleanly condition. The steps taken to prevent contamination of meat have been (i) to stop the practice of hanging meat outside the shop fronts; (ii) to require closure of windows where climatic conditions make contamination likely to occur; and (iii) to insist on meat being properly covered during conveyance through the streets.

## **OTHER FOODS.**

### **Bakehouses.**

There are 15 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Those found to be in contravention of the prescribed standard of sanitation through want of cleanliness or defective conditions have been dealt with by informal notices. In all cases the work has been attended to without further action by the Local Authority.

The requirements of the Factory and Workshops Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

### **Other Places.**

Stores and places where food is prepared, particularly the kitchens of restaurants, have been inspected, and have been found in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

### **Ice Cream.**

Twenty-five samples of ice cream and five samples of ice cream ingredients were taken and sent for examination as to cleanliness, that is, as to the number of bacteria present. These samples were taken during the months of May, June, July, August and September.



# ICE CREAM.

No. of samples examined.	(1) Under 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.		(2) Under 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, including those in column 1.		(3) Over 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.	
	Number.	Percentage of whole.	Number.	Percentage of whole.	Number.	Percentage of whole.
25	14	56	20	80	5	20

Of the 25 samples of ice cream examined, 9 or 36 per cent were free from Bacillus Coli, and 16 or 64 per cent contained Bacillus Coli.

## ADULTERATION, Etc.

The subjoined table shews the samples taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and by Sanitary Inspectors of this Council.

Description.	By County Council.			By Bognor Regis U.D.C.		
	No.	Genuine.	Other-wise.	No.	Genuine.	Other-wise.
New Milk .....	17	17	—	6	6	—
Butter .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cream .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sausages .....	4	4	—	3	—	3*
Whiskey .....	4	4	—	—	—	—
	29	29	—	9	6	3

\* Undeclared preservative: Further samples free of preservative.

In addition to the samples taken under the above named Act, the following were also taken by your inspectors, and gives some idea of the excellent work they are carrying out.

(1) Ordinary Milk for examination for bacterial content ...	41
(2) "Certified" Milk for examination for bacterial content...	6
(3) Grade "A" for examination for bacterial content...	3
(4) Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) for examination for bacterial content ... ..	5
(5) "Pasteurized" for examination for bacterial content ...	2
(6) Ice Cream and Ice Cream Ingredients ... ..	30
(7) Ordinary Milk for examination of a specific bacillus (Tubercle bacilli) ... ..	89
	176

This gives a grand total of 185 samples taken by officers of this Authority and 29 samples taken by the Inspector of Weights and Measures on behalf of the West Sussex County Council.

The following is a record of samples taken since 1925 :—

Year.	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content & tubercle bacilli examination.	Ice Cream taken for Bacteriological Content.	Samples taken under Food & Drugs Act.	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination.	Total number of Samples taken.
1925	62	—	4	—	66
1926	113	16	4	—	133
1927	121	8	3	8	140
1928	123	21	1	7	152
1929	127	35	23	2	187
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
				Grand Total	1543

## WATER

In view of the water shortage in many parts of the country, the following report by Mr. A. E. Watkins, the Water Engineer of the Council, upon the Bognor Waterworks undertaking is of particular interest.

### BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

#### THE WATERWORKS UNDERTAKING.

The Bognor Water Company was registered in 1871 with a capital of £10,000, the population of Bognor at that time being about 2,800.

The Water Tower was erected in London Road in 1874 and the supply was obtained from a borehole sunk to a depth of 330 feet near the base of the tower. A fissure was struck which yielded approximately 150,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, but after about fifteen years the supply became unsatisfactory and a series of boreholes were sunk at South Bersted. This source soon proved unsuitable, and in 1890 the Company promoted a Bill in Parliament which established it as a statutory company and authorised the sinking of a borehole in the Parish of Merston.

The trial holes proved the site to be of little use, having regard to the growing needs of the Company's area of supply, and eventually, in 1891, a test borehole was driven in a field adjoining Fontwell Avenue in the Parish of Eastergate. This proved to be so satisfactory that a 9 feet diameter well was sunk to a depth of 85 feet and a twenty-four inch diameter borehole extended for a further 115 feet. This yielded a sufficient quantity for a few years, and a further similar well and borehole was sunk twenty feet away. This proved to be the best supply that had been located; a large fissure being struck and the water immediately rose to within 40 feet of the surface, and only for a short period during the recent drought has the water level fallen below this level. It has not been possible to test the full capacity of this source, and there is no doubt that these two boreholes will yield sufficient water to meet the requirements of the area of supply for many years to come.

The Pumping Station is equipped with adequate plant of modern design and includes the following pumping units :—

One diesel engine driven pump, capable of delivering 100,000 gallons per hour.

One diesel and electrically driven pump, capable of delivering 86,000 gallons per hour.

One electrically driven pump, capable of delivering 110,000 gallons per hour.

The storage capacity amounts to 2,625,000 gallons, which is equivalent to approximately three times the present average daily consumption. The reservoirs are as follows :—

Nore Hill Reservoir—capacity 2,000,000 gallons.

Fontwell Reservoir—capacity 500,000 gallons.

Slindon Reservoir—capacity 125,000 gallons.

Under the powers conferred upon them by the Bognor (Water, etc.), Act, 1928, the Urban District Council purchased the undertaking from the Company in 1929 and since that date the activities of the undertaking have increased very rapidly. The limits of supply include an area of nearly 58 square miles and take in the following parishes :—

\*URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR.

\*PARISH OF BERTSD.

\* „ ALDINGBOURNE.  
\* „ „ EASTERGATE.  
\* „ „ FELPHAM.  
\* „ „ MIDDLETON.  
\* „ „ YAPTON.  
\* „ „ BARNHAM.  
\* „ „ WALBERTON.  
\* „ „ SLINDON.  
\* „ „ PAGHAM.

PARISH OF OVING.

„ „ BOXGROVE.  
„ „ EARTHAM.  
„ „ TANGMERE.  
„ „ MERSTON.  
„ „ TORTINGTON.  
„ „ NORTH  
„ „ MUNDHAM.  
\* „ „ BINSTED.  
\* „ „ CLYMPING.  
\* „ „ FORD.

Supplies are already being afforded in the parishes marked with an asterisk and a scheme has been prepared for extending the Council's mains into the parishes of Boxgrove and Tangmere. The total standing population supplied with water from the Council's works amounts to approximately 32,000, or one-seventh of the total population of the County of West Sussex.

The total length of mains laid in the area of supply is nearly 100 miles, the diameters ranging from two inches to eighteen inches.

New consumers are being connected in considerable numbers each year, and the following figures give some indication of the growth of the undertaking :—

New and additional services laid—1927 .....	398
1928 .....	301
1929 .....	388
1930 .....	516
1931 .....	412
1932 .....	352
1933 .....	580
1934 .....	669

The quantity of water pumped during the year ending 31st March, 1935, was 311,298,000 gallons or a daily average consumption of 852,870 gallons. The following figures of the annual consumption further show how the work of the undertaking has increased :—

Consumption for year ending 31st March

1914 .....	94,497,000 gallons
1915 .....	115,064,000
1916 .....	116,917,000
1917 .....	113,458,000
1918 .....	118,362,000
1919 .....	126,915,000
1920 .....	122,165,000
1921 .....	124,783,000
1922 .....	128,515,000
1923 .....	139,661,000
1924 .....	140,433,000
1925 .....	165,855,000
1926 .....	201,579,000
1927 .....	194,663,000
1928 .....	206,762,000
1929 .....	218,880,000
1930 .....	228,658,000
1931 .....	250,661,000
1932 .....	257,279,000
1933 .....	280,600,000
1934 .....	337,748,000
1935 .....	311,298,000

The Slindon Water Undertaking was acquired by the Council in 1931 and the works comprise a small pumping station and reservoir situated in the parish of Slindon.

The water is raised by means of an air lift pump from a borehole sunk to a depth of 300 feet into the chalk. The Council have, however, recently installed an electrically driven pump as an alternative to the air lift.

The water obtained from both Eastergate and Slindon boreholes is of high organic purity, and although the hardness is approximately 16.8 degrees Clark, the Council have decided to proceed with the installation of water softening plant in order to reduce the hardness to 7 degrees Clark.

The following is the report of a recent analysis :—

Chemical Analysis :

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES  
91 Queen Victoria Street  
London, E.C.4.

3rd May, 1935.

**Report on the Analysis of a Sample of Water**  
submitted by the

**Bognor Regis Urban District Council.**

*Marked:* "Eastergate Pumping Station — after aeration."

This is a clear and bright water of normal colour and neutral reaction. As



compared with the sample of water taken before aeration, the Free Carbonic Acid content shews appreciable reduction to the extent of a 50% removal by such aeration. In this respect, therefore, the water is more suitable for Base-Exchange softening, inasmuch as it contains less Free Carbonic Acid and, therefore, will have less effect upon the Zeolite material.

The analysis of the Mineral Constituents shews that the water contains no excess of saline matter, is free from metals and hard in character. The hardness is largely of a temporary nature and due to Calcium Bi-carbonate, the permanent hardness being due to traces of Calcium Sulphate and Chloride and Magnesium Chloride.

**The water is of the highest degree of organic and bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome.**

(Signed), JOHN F. BEALE  
For Drs. Beale and Suckling.

#### Bacteriological Examination :

#### THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

91 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Analysis of a sample of Water received on 30.4.35 from Bognor Regis U.D.C.  
Labelled Eastergate Pumping Station.

#### Before Aeration.

Taken by A. Watkins. Witness, R. Ford. Date 29.4.35. 10.45 a.m.  
Chemical results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance—Clear and bright.

Colour—Normal.

Odour—None.

Reaction pH—Neutral 7.0.

Free Carbonic Acid—2.6.

Electric Conductivity at 20°C—470.

Total Solids, 180°C—30.5.

Chlorine in Chlorides—2.3.

Nitrogen in Nitrates—0.40.

Nitrites Absent.

Hardness : Permanent ..... 4.5.

Temporary ..... 19.5.

Total ..... 24.0.

Metals—Absent.

Free Ammonia—0.0006.

Albuminoid Ammonia—0.0004.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs, at 80°F—0.0050.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of Bacteria per c.c.—

On Gelatine in days at 20°C ..... —

On Agar in day at 37°C ..... —

The Bacillus Coli ..... Present in — Absent in —

Bacillus Welchii ..... Present in — Absent in —

(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)

#### Report :

This is a clear and bright water of normal colour, neutral reaction and containing an appreciable trace of Free Carbonic Acid. The water contains no excess of saline matter, is free from metals and is hard in character, the hardness being largely of a temporary nature, it will form a scale in boilers, hot water pipes, etc.

From the organic standpoint, the water is of a high degree of purity and is pure and wholesome.

(Signed) JOHN F. BEALE  
For Drs. Beale and Suckling.



# THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

91 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Analysis of a sample of Water received on 30.4.35 from Bognor Regis U.D.C.  
Labelled Eastergate Pumping Station.

## After Aeration.

Taken by A. E. Watkins. Witness, R. Ford. Date 29-4-35. 10.30 a.m.

Appearance—Clear and bright.

Odour—None.

Colour—Normal.

Free Carbonic Acid—1.32.

Reaction pH—Neutral 7.6.

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Ca	Mg.	Na.	K.	CO <sub>3</sub>	SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl.	NO <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Probable Combinations.	
9.5	0.1			12.9	1.0	2.3	1.8	0.9		
8.6				12.9					Calcium Carbonate	21.50
0.4					1.0				Calcium Sulphate	1.40
0.5						0.88			Calcium Chloride	1.38
	0.1					0.29			Magnesium Chloride	0.39
		0.73				1.13			Sodium Chloride	1.86
		0.66					1.8		Sodium Nitrate	2.46
									Silica	0.91
									Difference	0.61
Total solid constituents dried at 180° C.										30.50

Hardness: Permanent 4.5; Temporary 19.5; Total 24.0

Free ammonia ..... 0.0004

Albuminoid Ammonia ..... 0.004

Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C. .... 0.0050

Nitrites ..... Absent

Metals ..... Absent

## BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of Bacteria per c.c.—

On Agar in 3 days at 20°C. .... 11

On Agar in 24 hrs. at 37°C. .... 1

Bacillus Coli Communis ..... Present — Absent in 100 cc.

Bacillus Welchii

(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes) Present — Absent in 100 cc.

(Signed)

JOHN F. BEALE

For Drs. Beale and Suckling.

**A. E. WATKINS, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.,**

Waterworks Engineer,

Bognor Regis.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933, brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except 5 on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just North of the sea embankment at the Eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow for a population of 40,000 people, collected during a period of six hours.

Sewage is pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed—that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water the outfall is opened and the sewage gravitates out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area three districts were taken over :—

**On the East — Felpham Area.** This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station East of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works. A large part of the area is, however, unsewered and, owing to rapid development in the unsewered area, cesspools have increased, the number at 31st December, 1934, being 376, as compared with 320 at the date of extension. It is a matter for regret that the making up and sewerage of the six private streets referred to in my last report has been delayed, but it is confidently hoped that this work will be completed during 1935. When this is done, drainage facilities will be provided for 180 houses at present drained to cesspools.

**On the North — North Bersted and Shripney Road areas.** At the time of the extension, no sewers existed, the area being drained to cesspools (165 in number), earth closets, privies and soak-aways. During the year 1933, an automatic lifting station and rising main were constructed, taking sewage from a large estate development into the Bersted system on the boundary of the old area, resulting in the abolition of 41 cesspools. In the year under review, sewers have been laid in the Chichester Road and Ivydale Road areas, and 48 cesspools abolished and connections made to these sewers. Although some properties have been erected with cesspools in this area, the number of cesspools has been reduced from 163 at 1st April, 1933, to 104 at 31st December, 1934.

**On the West — Aldwick area.** At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed :—

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity;
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station to the Bognor sewer.

In addition there are several private disposal plants at large residences, but the majority of the houses drain to small cesspools, of which there were 361 at the date of the extension and at 31st December, 1934, 489, an increase of 128 cesspools. It is anticipated, however, that the proposed sewer to be laid in Aldwick Road and Hawthorn Road will provide drainage facilities for 113 houses at present draining into cesspools.

Development in the Felpham and Aldwick areas is extremely rapid and it will be seen that a large percentage of the 315 new houses erected during the year have been built in the cesspool areas.

*It must be emphasised that Bognor Regis is essentially a seaside health resort and the conditions which exist in the added areas can only be relieved by a modern sewerage scheme.*

**Surface water sewers.** There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area, but little provision exists in the added areas.

### CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Under this heading in last year's report, information was detailed concerning the sanitary conditions in the area, which, in that year, had been added to the urban district; the commencement of the routine quarterly emptying of cesspools throughout such area by two modern motor vehicles, each capable of conveying 1,000 gallons of cesspool contents in one load; and the work carried out during the year ended 31st March, 1934.

After the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933, there were 851 cesspools in Bognor Regis. This number increased during the year by a net figure of 59 and amounted to 910 cesspools on the 1st April, 1934. During the year ended 31st March, 1935, the number of cesspools had increased by the net figure (that is, after the deduction of those connected to the sewer) of 45 to the present total of 955 cesspools.

During the year ended 31st March, 1935, the two vehicles carried out 4,432 cesspool cleansings in 3,740 journeys, representing increases of 610 cesspool cleansings and 371 journeys over the previous year's figures of 3,822 cesspool cleansings and 3,369 journeys. 3,583,420 gallons of cesspool contents were removed; an increase of 555,720 gallons over the previous year's total of 3,027,700 gallons. The total mileage covered by the two vehicles was 11,963 miles.

IT IS DESIRED TO EMPHASISE ONCE AGAIN THAT, HOWEVER EFFICIENTLY THIS WORK IS CARRIED OUT, DRAINAGE BY CESSPOOLS MUST ONLY BE CONSIDERED A TEMPORARY MEASURE UNTIL THE SCHEME FOR THE SEWERING OF THE WHOLE OF THE ADDED AREA IS COMPLETED.

### COMPREHENSIVE SEWERAGE SCHEME.

The draft terms of reference were prepared in the Public Health Department, and presented by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee at a meeting of the Committee held on the 1st December, 1933, and after very full discussion were presented to the Council, and approved on the 15th December, 1933.

Two schemes were considered :—

SCHEME A—To include the whole of the extended Bognor Regis only, and

SCHEME B—To include the whole of the Bognor Regis area and, *in addition*, to make provision for accepting sewerage from urbanised areas immediately adjoining.

The following statistics are of importance :—

a.	{	(1) Estimated present normal population	...	...	17,990
	{	(2) Estimated summer population	...	...	40-45,000
b.	{	(3) Estimated increase in normal population during the next ten years, up to...	...	...	25,000
	{	(4) Estimated increased summer population, up to	...	...	55,000
c.	{	(5) Estimated present urbanised area population (greatly increased during summer)	...	...	2-3,000
	{	(6) Estimated increase in this urbanised area, during the next ten years, up to	...	...	11,500

Scheme B was approved, and Messrs. D. Balfour & Sons, Consulting Engineers, were engaged to prepare a report.

This has been duly considered and the detailed scheme will be presented in the near future.

### Scavenging and Refuse.

The Bye-laws require the provision on all premises of proper galvanised sanitary dustbins.

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought this is inadequate a bi-weekly collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Committee.

The refuse is conveyed to the Refuse Destructor in covered dust carts, viz., 4 motor vehicles and 1 horse drawn vehicle.

The refuse destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

The destructor has been reconstructed and enlarged, and will now deal with this most urgent and important matter of refuse disposal, in a modern and adequate manner. The improvements include a mechanical method of feeding, a tin baling press, and a mechanical screening apparatus.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There has been little change in the registered workshops.

The following is a statement of inspections and action taken as submitted to the Home Office :—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1934, for the URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.  (1)	Inspections. (2)	Number of	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
		Written Notices. (3)	
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	47	7	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	56	4	—
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	66	4	—
Total ... ..	169	15	—



## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK-PLACES.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	9	9	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient ... ..	1	1	—
	unsuitable or defective	3	2	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total ... ..	17	16	—	—

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



## **Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws.**

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### **Houses Let in Lodgings.**

There are no houses which come under the legal definition of Lodging Houses in Bognor Regis.

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### **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

During the summer season, many sites are let for camping, and Bye-laws are in force to regulate the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

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### **Offensive Trades.**

Under the Bye-laws sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, the following offensive trades are Registered and subject to inspection :—

1. Fish Fryer.
2. Rag and Bone Dealer.

There are five fried-fish shops in the town, and there is one rag and bone dealer. These premises have been satisfactory up to the present. No new premises or extension of existing premises can be established for carrying on these trades without the consent of the Council.

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### **Public Mortuary.**

Twenty-two bodies were received at the mortuary during the year, and seventeen post-mortems were held.

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant, but it only gives a vague idea of the large amount of work carried out in the area, especially as the present staff is inadequate :—

### INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

A.—The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year 1934 :

Total number of houses inspected.

(a) Recorded under the Housing regulations :	
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist ...	24
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense ... ..	40
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense ... ..	4
	— 68
(b) Under the Public Health Acts.	
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist ...	254
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist ...	247
	— 501

Total number of houses inspected during the year ... .. 569

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections ... ..	569
Revisits re work ordered ... ..	691
Revisits re work in progress ... ..	85
Smoke tests to drains ... ..	34
Water tests to drains ... ..	28
Samples of well water ... ..	10
	— 1417

Interviews with owners ... .. 63

B.—The number of Notices served during the year 1934 (Distinguishing Statutory from Informal).

The number of :—

NOTICES on the Books, 31st December, 1933 ... ..	98
(Informal 78, Statutory 20)	
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year, 1934 (excluding 43 informal notices preliminary to service of Formal notices) ... ..	244
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year, 1934, ... ..	43
(Housing Act 10, Public Health Act 33)	
	— 385

C.—The result of the service of such Notices :—

INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1934, which were outstanding at 31st December, 1933 ... ..	78
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1934, which were served during the year ... ..	210
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1934, which were outstanding at 31st December, 1933 ... ..	20
(Housing Act 16, Public Health Acts 4)	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1934, which were served during the year ... ..	25
(Housing Act 7, Public Health Acts 18)	
	— 333
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the Books at 31st December, 1934 (for analysis see below) ... ..	52
NOTICES OUTSTANDING—	
Informal ... ..	34
Statutory (Housing 3, Public Health Act 15) ... ..	18
	— 52

Description of the work carried out—			No. of such defects remedied during year :	
Nature of defect or nuisance.	No. of defects found.	By Informal action.	By Formal action.	Total.
Defective chimneys ... ..	14	8	4	12
Defective roofs ... ..	42	30	10	40
Defective walls ... ..	14	10	2	12
Defective or no spouting ... ..	12	10	1	11
Obstructed spouting ... ..	8	7	—	7
Dampness ... ..	36	29	3	32
Dirty bedrooms ... ..	42	38	3	41
Dirty living-rooms ... ..	47	38	3	41
Dirty staircases ... ..	13	10	1	11
Dirty pantries ... ..	7	5	—	5
Dirty bathrooms ... ..	5	4	—	4
Defective staircases ... ..	7	5	1	6
Defective baluster rails and handrail ... ..	3	2	—	2
No handrails ... ..	8	5	1	6
Defective floors ... ..	43	32	10	42
Defective doors, frames & sills	27	24	1	25
Defective ceiling plaster ... ..	24	18	1	19
Defective wall plaster... ..	59	45	10	55
Defective firegrates and stoves	51	40	8	48
Defective window frames ... ..	33	25	7	32
Defective window sashes ... ..	43	32	5	37
Insufficient light and ventilation to pantry ... ..	3	1	1	2
Insufficient light and ventilation in dwelling house ... ..	4	2	1	3
Defective yard paving... ..	24	16	2	18
Unpaved yards ... ..	5	3	1	4
Insufficient and defective ashbins ... ..	84	70	12	82
Defective sinks ... ..	4	2	2	4
Defective waste pipes... ..	8	5	1	6
Defective boilers ... ..	14	10	1	11
Defective boiler brickwork ... ..	8	7	1	8
Contaminated Water Supplies	2	2	—	2
Drains and Water Closets—				
Obstructed drains ... ..	13	13	—	13
Defective drains ... ..	42	36	—	36
Untrapped inlets ... ..	5	3	1	4
Insufficient drainage ... ..	3	2	—	2
Defective inspection chambers..	4	3	—	3
Defective inspection chamber covers ... ..	5	4	—	4

Nature of defect or nuisance.	No. of such defects remedied during year :			
	No. of defects found.	By Informal action.	By Formal action.	Total.
Defective roofs of W.C.'s ...	6	5	—	5
Defective floors of W.C.'s ...	4	3	—	3
Defective doors to W.C.'s ...	7	6	1	7
Defective W.C. walls... ..	16	16	—	16
Dirty W.C.'s ... ..	9	8	—	8
Dangerous W.C. structures...	2	2	—	2
Defective W.C. seats ... ..	14	12	—	12
Defective flushing apparatus ...	17	15	—	15
Defective ventilating pipes ...	20	18	1	19
Defective W.C. pans and joints	8	6	1	7
Drains not intercepted ... ..	6	4	—	4
Insufficient W.C. accommoda- tion ... ..	1	—	1	1
Cesspools abolished ... ..	59	52	—	52
Drains not ventilated... ..	1	1	—	1
Soil pipes not ventilated ... ..	2	1	—	1

The above Table shews defects found in houses capable of remedy at reasonable expense under Housing or Public Health Acts, but does not include a large number of defects found at houses which are not capable of remedy at reasonable expense and for which demolition orders are contemplated.

## 2—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (A).—Slaughterhouses.

(i)	Number of visits to slaughterhouses ... ..	751
(ii)	Informal notices ... ..	11
(iii)	Slaughterhouses cleansed and limewashed ... ..	5
(iv)	Accumulations removed ... ..	4
(v)	Other nuisances ... ..	3
(vi)	The number of animals inspected, the number found diseased and the parts condemned and destroyed :—	

Species.	No. Inspected	No. found diseased	Percentage found diseased	CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED										Total condemned
				Whole carcasses and organs		Heads		Livers		Lungs		Other parts and organs		
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Bovines ...	254	5	1.9	2	0.78	0	—	2	0.78	1	0.39	0	—	5
Pigs .. ...	998	59	5.9	9	0.90	20	2.00	25	2.50	7	0.70	11	1.10	72
Sheep ...	1461	4	0.2	0	—	0	—	4	0.2	0	—	0	—	4
Total ...	2713	68	2.5	11	0.40	20	0.73	31	1.14	8	0.29	11	0.40	81

### (B).—Butchers' Shops and Stores.

(i)	Inspections ... ..	135
(ii)	Informal notices ... ..	21

(iii)	Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	16
(iv)	Receptacles for waste provided	...	...	...	2
(v)	Means of protection against contamination provided	...	...	...	6
(vi)	Premises repaired	...	...	...	6
(vii)	Accumulations removed	...	...	...	5
(viii)	Yards paved	...	...	...	1
(ix)	Unsound food surrendered :—				
	Beef	...	...	...	28 lbs.
	Pork	...	...	...	9 lbs.

**(C).—Other Food Shops and Stores.**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	38
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	6
(iii)	Premises to be cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	5
(iv)	Receptacles for waste provided	...	...	...	...	2
(v)	Means of protection against contamination provided	...	...	...	...	2
(vi)	Defective and insanitary appliances remedied	...	...	...	...	1
(vii)	Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	2
(viii)	Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	3
(ix)	Yards paved	...	...	...	...	1
(x)	Premises repaired	...	...	...	...	4
(xi)	Unsound food surrendered :—					
	Chicken in glass	...	...	...	...	7
	Prawns in glass	...	...	...	...	19
	Fish	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.

**(D).—Ice Cream Premises.**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	61
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	17
(iii)	Means of protection against contamination provided	...	...	...	...	2
(iv)	Utensils and appliances to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	7
(v)	Samples taken for examination for bacterial content	...	...	...	...	30

**(E).—Milk Supply.**

(i)	Inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	103
(ii)	Informal notices re contraventions	...	...	...	10
(iii)	Contraventions—				
	(a) Limewashing and cleansing	...	...	...	7
	(b) Cleanliness of utensils and appliances	...	...	...	3
	(c) Name not on vehicle	...	...	...	1
	(d) Other insanitary conditions	...	...	...	6
(iv)	Samples of ordinary milk taken for examination for bacterial content	...	...	...	41
(v)	Samples of ordinary milk taken for examination for Tubercle bacilli :—				
	(a) Primary samples from roundsmen	...	...	...	29
	(b) Primary samples from producers in course of delivery to dairies	...	...	...	60
(vi)	Samples of "Certified" milk taken for examination for bacterial content	...	...	...	6
(vii)	Samples of Grade "A" milk taken for examination for bacterial content	...	...	...	3
(viii)	Samples of Grade "A" (Tuberculin tested) milk taken for examination for bacterial content	...	...	...	5
(ix)	Samples of Pasteurized milk taken for examination for bacterial content	...	...	...	2



**(F).—Adulterations, etc.**

(i)	Samples taken—							
	(a)	Milk	...	...	...	...	...	6
	(b)	Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	3
(ii)	Unsatisfactory samples—							
	(a)	Sausages (further samples genuine)	...					3

**(3)—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
(ii)	Notices—							
	(a)	Informal	...	...	...	...	...	15
	(b)	Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	0
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with—							
	(a)	Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	9
	(b)	Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(c)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(d)	Want of drainage to floors	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(e)	Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	3
	(f)	Insufficient sanitary accommodation...	...					1
	(g)	Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	3
	(h)	Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	...					0

**(4)—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.**

**(A)—Stables.**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with—							
	(a)	Accumulations removed...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	(b)	Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(c)	Stables rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(d)	Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(e)	New drainage provided	...	...	...	...	...	1

**(B) —Offensive Trades.**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with—							
	(a)	Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	6
	(b)	Premises repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
	(c)	Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(d)	Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	2

**(C)—Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

**(5)—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.**

(i)	Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
(ii)	Action taken—							
	(a)	Cases enquired into	...	...	...	...	...	138
	(b)	Rooms disinfected after notifiable disease	...					102

(c) Rooms disinfected after notifiable disease (Tuberculosis) ... ..	36
(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease ... ..	98
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (Tuberculosis) ... ..	31
(f) Rooms disinfected after non-notifiable disease	41
(g) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease ... ..	16
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after notifiable disease ... ..	—
(i) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease ... ..	2
(j) Notices excluding contacts from day schools..	117
(k) Notices excluding contacts from Sunday schools ... ..	25
(l) Library books (exposed to infection) destroyed	59
(m) Letters to other Authorities re contacts ...	53
(n) Loads of bedding destroyed after Tuberculosis	2

#### (6)—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

(a) Visits ... ..	187
(b) Smoke tests ... ..	16
(c) Informal notices ... ..	18
(d) Poison laid and/or runs fumigated ... ..	43

#### (7)—MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES.

	Visits.	Notices.	Defects and contraventions dealt with.
(a) Nuisances from animals ...	20	13	13
(b) Accumulations, etc. ...	67	19	19
(c) Nuisances from smoke ...	12	2	2
(d) Brickfields ... ..	58	3	3
(e) Public conveniences ...	41	4	4
(f) Verminous houses ... ..	24	18	18
(g) Overcrowding ... ..	3	2	2
(h) Obstructed & offensive drains	88	33	33
(i) Offensive or obstructed ditches	32	7	7
(j) Defective or no ashbins ...	278	108	108
(k) Miscellaneous ... ..	33	8	10
(l) Cesspools ... ..	189*	37	41

\* Includes visits re cesspool cleansing service.

**TABLE V.**

**Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital Statistics  
of the County of West Sussex, 1934.**

	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.	Bognor Regis.
Population (estimated by Registrar - General for calculation of Birth and Death Rates) ... ..	129300	108950	238250	17990
Number of Births ... ..	1636	1558	3194	225
Birth Rate ... ..	12.65 (11.91)	14.30 (13.60)	13.40 (12.70)	12.5 (12.3)
Number of Deaths ... ..	1683	1300	2983	215
Death Rate ... ..	13.01 (13.67)	11.93 (11.86)	12.52 (12.82)	9.8 (10.2) †
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year...	61	65	126	14
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births ... ..	37 (50)	41 (46)	39 (48)	62 (64)
Number of Maternal Deaths ... ..	4	9	13	2
Maternal Mortality per 1000 Births ... ..	2.4 (5.5)	5.8 (3.4)	4.1 (4.4)	8.8 (nil)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ... ..	62	51	113	11
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ... ..	0.48 (0.60)	0.47 (0.43)	0.47 (0.52)	0.61 (0.97)
Number of Deaths from Cancer ... ..	285	199	484	32
Death Rate from Cancer	2.20 (2.13)	1.82 (1.57)	2.03 (1.87)	1.77 (2.13)
Zymotic Death Rate ...	0.13 (0.15)	0.24 (0.17)	0.19 (0.16)	0.10 (0.06)
Natural Increase—Excess of Births over Deaths	*—	258	211	10

\* Deaths exceed births by 47.

† See page 12.

**STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.**

Birth Rate ... ..	14.8 (14.4)
Death Rate ... ..	11.8 (12.3)
Infant Mortality Rate ... ..	59 (64)

(The figures in brackets represent the rates for the year 1933)

# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934

The following excellent report has been submitted by Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Meteorological Observer.

It will be appreciated that these records occupy a great deal of time. Reports have been prepared for the past eleven years.

Detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall, sunshine and ultra-violet light will be found on the tables in this report. These tables and notes are prepared from the monthly register of readings and observations taken in Bognor Regis, and submitted monthly to the Meteorological Office and the Sunlight League.

## **Sunshine.**

The total number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year 1934 was 1,844 hours, being 59 hours above the average of the previous ten years. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 5.02 hours and the total number of sun recorded days, 303.

## **Ultra-Violet Light.**

The following table shews the daily averages for the months during 1934.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Average for the year.
1.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	4.6	
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	2.84
5.0	4.4	4.1	2.5	2.0	1.7	

## **Notes on the Weather of 1934.**

Noteworthy features of the year 1934 were a deficiency of rainfall during the months of January to November, particularly the month of February, the exceptional warmth of July, and the mildness and wetness of December.

**JANUARY.**—Slightly colder than usual. Rainfall below the average, and sunshine slightly above the average. A gale occurred during the night of the 13th-14th.

**FEBRUARY.**—Abnormally dry, rain falling in measurable quantity on one day only (the 24th), the total for the month (.03 inch) being more than 2 inches below the average of the past ten years. The month was cold (2° below the ten yearly average). Slight falls of snow occurred on the 1st, 27th and 28th.

**MARCH.**—Was unsettled and rather cold. A heavy thunderstorm with snow, hail and rain occurred about 9 a.m. on the 17th.

**APRIL.**—The weather of the month was unsettled. Sunshine and temperature differed little from the normal.

**MAY.**—The month shewed a deficiency of rainfall (2.82 inches below the ten yearly average). A warm spell occurred from the 10th-12th, a maximum shade temperature of 75° Fahr. being recorded on the 12th.

**JUNE.**—On the whole dry, but with heavy rain during thunderstorms on the 23rd and 28th. Sunshine slightly below and temperature  $2^{\circ}$  above the ten yearly average. Warm spells occurred from the 16th-18th and on the 30th, a maximum temperature of  $78^{\circ}$  Fahr. being recorded on the latter date.

**JULY.**—Warm and sunny with a succession of bright, cloudless days with high sunshine records until the early morning of the 12th, when a thunderstorm occurred. Thereafter fair weather prevailed until a further thunderstorm occurred during the night of the 20th-21st. The latter part of the month was more cloudy and unsettled. Rain in measurable amount fell on four days only, over one inch of the monthly total of 1.15 in. being during the thunderstorms on the 12th and 20th. Sunshine was 76.6 hours above the ten yearly average.

**AUGUST.**—An unsettled month with rainfall in measurable amount on 14 days. Sunshine slightly above and temperature  $1^{\circ}$  below the average of the past ten years.

**SEPTEMBER.**—Warm and sunny with sunshine 27 hours above and mean temperature  $2^{\circ}$  Fahr. above the average of the past ten years.

**OCTOBER.**—The month was dull and mild with rainfall and sunshine below and temperature above the average. There was a cold spell at the end of the month, commencing on the 29th.

**NOVEMBER.**—Dull and fairly dry. The number of sun recorded days (15) exceptionally low for the district. A mild spell with overcast skies commenced on the 21st and continued into December.

**DECEMBER.**—Abnormally mild and wet. Mean temperature  $5^{\circ}$  and rainfall 5.7 inches above the average. Precipitation was recorded on 28 days, giving a total of 8.63 inches, causing floods in some parts of the district. There were many sunless days, sunshine being recorded on 16 days only.



TABLE I.

Year	AIR PRESSURE at 9 a.m.						WIND (9 a.m. Observations).									
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level. + Gravity at Lat. 45°	Differ- ence from average of ten years 1924- 1933	Highest adjusted reading	Date	Lowest adjusted reading	Date	Number of times observed to be blowing from:—								Cat B	
							N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW		
1934.																
January	30.180	+ .127	30.742	21st	29.138	14th	0	8	0	0	0	13	0	10	0	
February	30.448	+ .406	30.918	15th	29.704	28th	0	13	0	2	0	2	0	11	0	
March	29.714	— .260	30.368	4th	28.800	12th	0	5	0	1	0	13	0	12	0	
April	29.758	— .137	30.112	16th	29.156	24th	0	9	0	5	0	9	0	7	0	
May	30.112	+ .176	30.464	10th	29.484	16th	0	8	0	6	0	8	0	9	0	
June	30.048	+ .041	30.240	16th	29.808	20th	0	9	0	10	0	4	0	7	0	
July	30.048	+ .085	30.324	3rd	29.710	21st	0	4	0	10	0	7	0	10	0	
August	29.932	— .069	30.264	26th	29.528	2nd	1	6	0	1	0	12	0	11	0	
Sept'ber	30.016	— .008	30.360	12th	29.736	1st	0	6	0	4	0	15	0	5	0	
October	30.008	+ .070	30.450	10th	29.192	4th	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	19	0	
November	30.012	+ .113	30.686	25th	29.104	10th	0	13	0	4	0	4	0	9	0	
December	29.624	— .407	30.354	1st	28.792	15th	0	1	0	2	1	20	0	7	0	
Average for the Year.	29.992	— .064	—	—	—	Totals	1	85	0	45	1	116	0	117	0	

TABLE II.

Year 1934	Temperature in Shade										Sub- soil	On Grass	In Sunshine			Frosts		
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of ten years 1924-1933	Maximum			Minimum										
					Temperature	Date	Lowest	Temperature	Date	Lowest								
Jan.	45.0	36.0	40.5	-1.5°	50.0°	17th	40.0°	22 & 29	47.0°	18th	29.0°	9, 21 & 24	51.0 21° on 21st	81.0	86°	21st	4	16
Feb.	45.0	33.0	39.0	-2°	54.0°	16th	37.0°	2nd	42.0°	25th	25.0°	3rd	48.0 18° on 3rd	81.0	88°	14th & 21st	8	19
Mar.	48.0	37.0	42.5	-1.5°	59.0°	25th	43.0°	1st	44.0°	25th	29.0°	1st	47.0 18° on 1st	85.0	89°	16, 18, & 29	2	15
April	53.0	42.0	47.5	+1.5°	64.0°	30th	46.0°	7th	49.0°	17th	33.0°	8th	47.0 26° on 8th	90.0	104°	30th	0	4
May	61.0	47.0	54.0	+1.0°	75.0°	12th	54.0°	15 & 17	54.0°	12th	36.0°	17th	49.0 30° on 17th	108.0	120°	24th & 30th	0	1
June	67.0	53.0	60.0	+2.0°	78.0°	30th	60.0°	6th	59.0°	19 & 27	47.0°	16 & 13 4, 15, 17, 25, 27 & 28	52.0 40° on 6th & 8th	115.0	123°	17th	0	0
July	72.0	58.0	65.0	+3.0°	80.0°	8th	67.0°	4 & 12	65.0°	18th	50.0°	4, 6, 15, 17, 25, 27 & 28	55.0 46° on 4, 17 & 27th	121.0	128°	8th	0	0
Aug.	68.0	55.0	61.5	-1.0°	73.0°	19th	64.0°	10, 29, 30 & 31	60.0°	2, 6 & 9	45.0°	31st	60.0 38° on 31st	117.0	126°	4th	0	0
Sept.	67.0	55.0	61.0	+2.0°	79.0°	13th	62.0°	23 & 24	62.0°	8 & 17	45.0°	1, 2, 25	61.0 36° on 27th	115.0	122°	11th	0	0
Oct.	58.0	49.0	53.5	+1.5°	64.0°	10 & 13	43.0°	31st	60.0°	1st	35.0°	31st	59.0 27° on 31st	108.0	114°	10, 16 & 23	0	2
Nov.	49.0	51.0	45.0	-1.5°	57.0°	27th	43.0°	4th	48.0°	27th	29.0°	1st	56.0 22° on 1st	90.0	112°	3rd	1	10
Dec.	52.0	41.0	46.5	+5.0°	55.0°	7 & 10	46.0°	24th,	53.0°	4 & 9	36.0°	21st	54.0 28° on 21st	83.0	89°	10th	0	2
Average for the year	57.0	46.0	51.5	+1.0°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.0	99.0	—	—	Tls. 15	Tls. 69

TABLE III.

Year 1934.	Humidity.		Rainfall—Waterloo Square.				
	Average Temperature at 9 a.m. of:		Monthly Totals. Inches.	Difference from average of ten years 1924—1933.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	No. of rainy days of .01 ins. or more.	No. of rainy days of .04 ins. or more.
	Dry Bulb. Degrees Fahr.	Wet Bulb. Degrees Fahr.					
January ...	40.4	39.2	2.39	— .71	.50 on 11th	16	12
February ...	37.4	35.9	.03	—2.05	.02 on 24th	2	0
March ...	42.7	40.9	2.69	+1.28	.44 on 11th	16	13
April ...	47.7	45.2	2.67	+ .47	.45 on 18th	17	14
May ...	55.5	51.2	.48	—2.82	.15 on 8th	7	5
June ...	61.2	56.7	1.11	— .74	.32 on 23rd	9	7
July ...	67.0	61.7	1.15	—1.07	.62 on 20th	4	3
August ...	62.6	58.9	2.58	+ .25	.59 on 28th	14	10
Sept. ...	61.5	58.1	1.59	—1.05	.59 on 2nd	10	7
October ...	54.3	52.1	1.98	—1.58	.48 on 2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup>	12	10
Nov. ...	45.0	43.3	3.66	+ .04	1.40 on 8th	13	9
Dec. ...	49.6	to 48.1	8.63	+5.69	.84 on 1st	28	21
Year's average	52.1	49.3	2.41	—1.50	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	—	28.96	—	—	148	111

TABLE IV.

Year 1934.	Bright Sunshine.				
	Totals: hours and tenths.	Difference from average of ten years 1924—1933	Number of sun recorded days.	Brightest days.	
				Date.	Hours.
January	69.6	+ 3.0	19	24th and 21st	7.5
February	110.3	+25.7	21	20th and 21st	9.2
March	144.6	—14.4	30	18th	9.7
April	162.9	+ .7	26	29th	10.4
May	252.4	+40.8	30	24th	13.7
June	222.5	—17.8	30	30th	14.0
July	303.1	+76.6	31	10th	15.1
August	211.0	+ 3.2	31	3rd and 26th	12.6
September	195.6	+27.7	30	5th	11.4
October	78.5	—44.1	24	16th	6.6
November	49.6	—23.4	15	3rd	8.8
December	43.5	—19.1	16	21st	6.1
Total ...	1843.6	+ 58.4	303	—	—







